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TO
KILLARNEY & GLENGARRIFF.

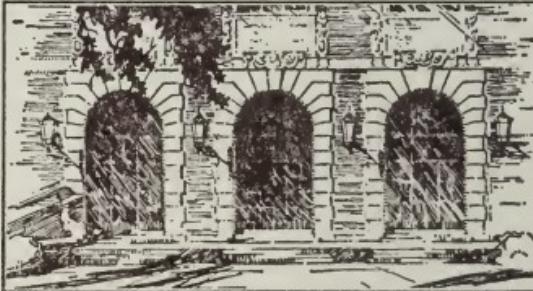
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GUIDE

TO

KILLARNEY

AND

GLENGARIFF

WITH A MAP, AND SIX PLATES.

NEW EDITION REVISED AND CORRECTED.

DUBLIN

WILLIAM CURRY, JUN. AND COMPANY,
9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

1835. 10

DUBLIN :
Printed by P. DIXON HARDY, 3, Cecilia-street.

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WILSON

3 Apr 30

PREFACE.

In preparing this edition, the Publishers beg to state that they have spared neither pains nor expense to render it useful to Tourists; and they flatter themselves they have succeeded at least in combining simplicity of arrangement with accuracy of detail. The various new lines of road, and other improvements connected with Killarney and Glengariff, have been carefully noted, the extraneous local matter of former editions has been revised, and much general information added.

The Directions for Tourists have been arranged so as to present in a summary point of view, the extent, boundaries, and relative positions of the different mountains, lakes, rivers, &c. which constitute the general scenery of Killarney and Glengariff, so that the numerous minor features detailed and repeated in the descriptions may be readily comprehended in their different local bearings and situations.

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PREFACE.

In briefly noticing the general improvements now carrying on in this, the most picturesque and delightful district of the island, the publishers deem it a duty incumbent on them to notice the excellent road from Glengariff to Kenmare, now making by the Board of Works; and the munificent arrangements made and in progress for the special accommodation of visitors by Lord Kenmare.

Dublin,
August, 1835.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page

- 19—For *Pass of Cooleagh*, read *Pass of Keminea*.
95—Fourth line from bottom, for *thirty* feet, read *thirteen* feet.
100—Second line from top, insert “The old house of Mucruss has been taken down.”
108—Fourth line from top, for *Prospect Hall*, the seat of G. Cronin, Esq. read the seat of the Hon. Mr. Browne.

GUIDE

TO

KILLARNEY AND GLENGARIFF.

| CORK TO KILLARNEY. | | CORK TO BANTRY. | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Miles | | Miles |
| Ballincollig..... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Innishannon | 12 |
| Carrickadrohid..... | 16 | Bandon..... | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Macroom..... | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Clohnakilty..... | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Millstreet..... | 31 | Roscarberry | 32 |
| Killarney..... | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Skibbereen | 42 |
| LIMERICK TO KILLARNEY AND TRALEE. | | Dromore..... | 49 |
| Adair..... | 8 | Bantry | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rathkeale..... | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | CORK TO BANTRY, BY MACROOM. | |
| Newcastle..... | 20 | Macroom | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Abbeyfeale..... | 30 | Inchageelah | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Castleisland | 41 | Glen of Keminea..... | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Killarney..... | 53 | Bantry | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
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ROADS FROM CORK AND LIMERICK.

In accommodating these notices to the two-fold matters to which the attention of the tourist will henceforth be attracted, it may be observed, that in these preliminary remarks our object will be to point out the more important features of the intervening country, and the general outline of his route. From Cork to Killarney there are two daily conveyances—the mail coach; and an equally well appointed four horse coach. The distance is forty-eight miles, and the journey is performed in about seven hours. Both coaches pass through Macroom; the mail then proceeds by Millstreet, the other through Glen Flesk to Killarney.

The road from Cork to Macroom by the north bank of the Lee, through Inniscarra, Dripsey, and Carrigadrohid, is much more beautiful than the mail-coach road. Cars can be easily hired in Cork.

From Limerick to Killarney there are also two daily conveyances—the Limerick and Tralee mail by Adair, Rathkeale, Abbeyfeale, and Castle Island, where it branches off to Killarney; and one of Bianconi's well-appointed two horse cars, following exactly the same route, starting with the mail, and keeping the same time. The distance is fifty-three miles, and the journey is performed in nine hours. This route makes Killarney much nearer to Dublin, and, of course, to all the country *via* Limerick, than by Cork. The tourist may either proceed by Limerick or Cork as may best suit his arrangements. If, however, time permits, we would, in all cases, advise the tourist to go to Killarney the one way and return the other. In this way Glengariff can be visited either going to or coming from Cork. As all the public conveyances touching at Killarney are in connection with Tralee, the tourist can, with the greatest convenience, extend his journey so far, and, according to his time, visit the splendid scenery on either side of Dingle Bay; and proceed to Limerick by a distinct route from that we have just adverted to—namely, to Tarbert, and thence up the Lower Shannon to Limerick by the steamer from Kilrush which touches at Tarbert. In adopting this latter course, it is necessary to

know the order of the steamers, as they ply up and down on alternate days. From Limerick to Dublin, the tourist had best travel by the Inland Navigation Company's excellent vessels up the Shannon and through the magnificent scenery of Lough Dearly to Shannon Harbour, and thence by the Grand Canal to Dublin, stopping for the night at Tullamore. We may here remark, that if it is intended to take Bantry and Glengariff on the way from Cork, the tourist can proceed along the coast by the mail from Bantry; or go as far as Macroom on the direct road to Killarney, and there hire a conveyance to Bantry, by the Pass of Keminea,* visiting Lakes Allúa, and Gougane Barra. (Googawn Borra.)

As our plan will not admit of a detailed description of the country lying between the two great leading points to Killarney—namely, Cork and Limerick, we must limit our observations to the more general or leading features. From Cork, to a few miles beyond Macroom, the country is naturally beautiful, well cultivated, and highly adorned by the numerous gentlemen's seats along the banks of the Lee. The vicinity of Macroom is interesting, and a few hours might be advantageously spent in visiting the demesne and mansion of R. Hedges Eyre, Esq. Beyond this the country assumes a wild and barren aspect, which gradually increases as you approach the vast mountain ranges surrounding Killarney.

* Pronounced Caymaneea.

From Limerick to Killarney the country is of a highly varied description. From Limerick, to a few miles beyond Newcastle, the road lies through one of the most fertile tracts in Ireland. As far as the base of the distant mountain ranges it is one unbroken plain of the richest soil. A fine prospect of this vast champaign tract is obtained from the new line of road which ascends the hills beyond Newcastle.

As the different coaches do not leave Limerick till after the arrival of the Dublin mail in the morning, we would advise the tourist to go as far as Adair the preceding evening, in order to see the extensive and highly interesting ruins and demesne of Adair. There is a comfortable inn here, and should the tourist not be able to visit all the ruins the preceding evening, there will be plenty of time in the morning before the arrival of the coaches from Limerick. In this case it will be necessary to secure seats before leaving Limerick.

Beyond Newcastle the road winds through a moorland tract of low hills and wide spreading vallies. The country now presents a bare and desolate appearance; but as by far the greater part of it is susceptible of great improvement, and the attention of the proprietors being now directed to this matter, it will soon assume a more pleasing aspect. This description of country generally prevails, under various modifications, till you reach Castle Island. The view of the

rich valley stretching towards Dingle Bay, and the numerous mountain ranges, as seen from the mountain road descending towards Castle Island, is truly fine. From Castle Island to Killarney the country is tolerably well cultivated, and the road, running through several romantic vallies, discloses new views, increasing in interest, in beauty, and in grandeur.

ROAD TO BANTRY.

Bantry Bay, including Sea Court, Dunemarc, Priest's Leap, Pass of Keminea, Gougane Barra, Glengariff, Hungry Hill, Glenmore, Caha, Bearhaven and Dunboy.

The above places are separately noticed, in their order, in the following pages ; and should the tourist wish to visit them, on his way to Killarney from Cork, he has a choice of the following routes :—

First. To Bantry by Bandon, Cloughnakilty, Roscarberry, and Skibbereen, fifty-six miles in nine hours. This is the only road on which there is a direct public conveyance ; the mail leaves Cork in the morning, and reaches Bantry in the evening.

Secondly. By Bandon and Dunmanway, forty-five miles. This is the least interesting road. There is a daily conveyance to Dunmanway ; but beyond this, although the road is in fair order, there are neither public conveyances plying nor to be hired.

Thirdly. By Macroom and the Pass of Kemi-nea; on which line, at a mile and a half from the road, lies the romantic Lake of Gougane Barra. This route is forty-seven and a half miles, and embraces more of the scenery of the Bantry district than any of the others. From Macroom vehicles can be hired to Bantry.

TOWN OF BANTRY.

The town of Bantry is beautifully situated at the head of the splendid bay which bears its name. It contains 4,500 inhabitants, and although there is not much business at present carried on, it is admirably situated for an extensive trade. A wide arm of the bay runs into the town, and a new road will shortly commence to Glengariff, which will connect Bantry with Kenmare and Killarney, by a very interesting route.

The headlands which are projected past the town on either side, into the bay—the more respectable houses occupying the surrounding heights backed by the hill of Knuck-na-fiach, together with the plantations of Lord Bantry, which run up close to the town, give to the whole a picturesque appearance. The principal inns are Godson's and Marony's. Cars, ponies, and boats can be obtained on moderate terms, although these accommodations are not so good as is

to be desired. Lord Bantry is uniformly obliging to strangers, whom he frequently accommodates with the use of his boat.

VIEWS OF THE BAY.

Before the tourist is introduced to the nearer and more detailed view of this magnificent bay, he will most probably desire to observe its splendid effect as a feature of the surrounding scenery. There are for this purpose many favourable sites. One of the best is on the eastern height of Knuc-na-fiach,* which hangs immediately over the town, from which, at the same moment, may be seen the two bays of Dunmanus and Bantry. One of the best southern views is from a hill directly before Rindonegan-house. The modern fort behind Gurtenroe-house affords the best central prospect of the bay. Of the general effect of such views, no adequate notion can be conveyed by description: there are, nevertheless, few tourists who may not feel the interest of the scene to be heightened by the perusal of the following masterly sketch.

“The road from Dunmanus Bay brings you over another parallel mountain-ridge; and after

* Hill of deer or hunt. A still better view is to be had a few miles off, on the western ridge of this hill.

a tedious ascent, you crown the summit, and at once see the whole panorama of Bantry Bay under your feet ; I challenge the British Empire to show such a harbour, or such fine land and sea scenery. Nothing I have yet seen in Wales, or England, or Ireland, is at all comparable to it ; perhaps Lough Swilly comes near it—but it must yield the palm. It is inferior in climate, mountain outline, and expanse of harbour. Besides, Bantry Bay holds that beautiful gem, Glengariff, within the setting of its wide and gorgeous ring.

“ As I stood on the southern ridge of mountain, and looked across on a fine clear March day—to the east, in the far blue distance, rose Mangerton, in dark and lofty massiveness : to the left of it, M‘Gillicuddy’s Reeks, their points piercing the ‘ cumulo stratus’ of the clouds, and leaving you to guess at their mysterious altitudes ; nearer still to the north-west, Hungry Mountain rising like an embattled wall before you, and down the mural descent, as relieved from its black ground, fell the cataract of Adrigoll, in a perpendicular column of 800 feet !—nearer still, facing the north, the Sugar-loaf mountain, almost as white in its silicious quartzose formation, as if it were chrystalized sugar ; directly under my feet was the inner harbour of Bantry, protected and divided from the outer bay by the green island of Whiddy ; and up and down on that placid water were studded isles

and islets, one crested with an ancient castle, another crowned with a modern battery—here a Martello tower, there the ruins of a fishing palace;* and to finish the setting of this rich jewel, the trees, woods, hills, and fine mansion-house of Lord Bantry, his green and highly dressed lawn, sweeping down in easy undulations to the very water's edge. I cannot say how much I was struck with this delightful *tout ensemble*. And certainly, as was exemplified here, any thing that is admirable is made much more so by contrast. I had for miles travelled over a dull and dreary way—bare, desolate, unsatisfactory—rocky elevations, or gloomy moors, crowded with miserable huts, a population evidently and fearfully increasing, amidst difficulties and privations altogether insufficient to check its monstrous progress; and I had read Malthus's convincing but gloomy book; and war, pestilence, and famine, '*terribiles visu formæ*', rose up in necessary association, as summoned to feast on and make prey in future of this teeming population. It therefore was a pleasant relief, coming down from this district, to rest on the sweet green shores of Bantry Bay, to feast the eye on the wooded hills, with all their herds and deer, of Lord Bantry's park, hanging as it does in umbra-

* Fishing palaces, as they were called, were large establishments on the coast, where they used to cure pilchards.

geous verdure over this noble sheet of water ; and to add to the full keeping of the fine landscape, a large West Indiaman rode in all the quiet repose of the secure and land-locked anchorage."

BANTRY BAY.

This capacious harbour is twenty six miles in length, and in breadth from six to eight—its depth varies from ten to forty fathoms. Its entrance lies between Sheephead point and the mountains of Beer-haven. It contains several islands, of which the principal are Bear Island and Whiddy. Whiddy is nearest to the town : it presents a surface of gentle inequalities, covered by a highly fertile soil. It is about three miles in length, and from one to a quarter of a mile in breadth, and maintains about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. Besides some excellent springs, it has two considerable lakes, one of fresh and the other of salt water, the latter of which abounds with large eels. On this island are three batteries, erected subsequent to the attempted invasion of the French in 1796. It contains the remains of an ancient castle of the O'Sullivans,* to whom the whole of this district once

* In this district, the author of the Sketches, in his lively way, tells us, "almost every man is an O'Sullivan." They

belonged. The present proprietor is the Earl of Bantry.

Near the entrance of the harbour, Bear Island lifts its rude, wild cliffs against the south-western storms, affording a shelter, which is not likely to be undervalued by any one who has witnessed the inconceivable fury and mountain volume with which the waves of the Atlantic rush against these rocky barriers. This island is about six miles long, and one in distance from the western shore, forming an interval which is called Beerhaven harbour, on the mainland side of which is the little town of Beerhaven. Beerhaven was formerly defended by a strong castle. It was a place of no small importance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the Irish chiefs maintained a frequent intercourse with Spain. The other islands which lie near the town are, Chapel, Horse, Hog, and Rabbit Islands.

In exploring this Bay, the informed tourist will find its interest heightened by many traditionary and historical recollections. He will hear or recollect, with a smile, the antiquarian dreams of the venerable visionary Keating, according to whom

possessed many castles in the Bay, and were distinguished by the names of their respective places. Their principal descendants dwell now chiefly on the Kerry side of the mountains. Some of them have attained rank among the nobility of Spain : and we have been informed, that the representative of the elder branch of this family is a respectable baronet of Great Britain.

the antediluvian Beth landed here, and first took possession of the green island, with three men and fifty women. Here, on a small island, his attention will be directed to the site of a fortress belonging to that consummate statesman and leader, Carew, Lord President of Munster in the days of Elizabeth. Here also he will recollect the descent of a French fleet in 1789, under the command of Monsieur Perrault, which was only saved from the English fleet under Herbert by the unfavourable state of the wind, which did not permit more than a partial attack. And here also, last not least, he will recal the more formidable event of 1796 ; when this island was providentially rescued, by a hurricane of unparalleled fury, from the most formidable fleet that ever left the shores of France, bearing a force which there was no preparation to repel.*

* As this event forms no small part of the authentic recollections of the place, the reader will be gratified by the perusal of the following official notification of this event.

“ **MY LORD**—The last accounts from General Dalrymple are by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, who left Bantry at ten o’clock on Tuesday, A. M. and arrived here this morning. Seventeen sail of French ships were at that time at anchor on the lower part of Bear Island, but at such a distance that the force could not be ascertained. A lieutenant of a French frigate was driven on shore in his boat, in attempting to go from his vessel, which was dismasted, to the admiral. He affirms the account of the fleet being French, with hostile

Connected with this recollection, and strikingly conspicuous as a feature of the surrounding scenery, appear the fortress and tower, built at considerable expense after this invasion. Of these the best that may be said is, that they add much to the picturesque beauty of the scene ; and although they cannot offer the slightest obstacle to future invaders, they may yet add much to the harmless romance of the Vallanceys and O'Briens of remoter generations.

SEACOURT,

The dwelling and demesne of the Earl of Bantry, is within less than a mile from the town. The house contains an excellent collection of pictures. The park, in which it occupies a well selected site, stretches its green and wooded declivity down to the shore. On the opposite side, at the distance

views to this country ; but does not appear to know whether the whole fleet—which consisted of about seventeen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and, including transports and luggers, amounted to fifty sail—were all to re-assemble off Bantry. General Hoche was on board, commanding a considerable force.

“ I have the honour, &c.

“ T. PELHAM.

“ Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.”

of about six miles, over a beautiful and lake-like expanse, interspersed with islands,

That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep,

may be seen the woods of Glengariff, rich with the promise of to-morrow's pleasure ; and beyond these a range of mountainous elevations, stretching in grey distance into Kerry. The ancestors of the family of Bantry are said to have entered this country in the middle of the seventh century. The present lord, whose family name is White, was created baron in 1797. In 1800 he was advanced in the peerage by the title of viscount ; and in 1816, was created earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven. He is honourably distinguished for his brave and patriotic activity in the troubles of 1796.

DUNEMARC.

Half a mile further is the clear but rushing water of Moyalla, the nearest of three streams which run into the northern extremity of the bay. A shaded path from the left of the road will conduct the tourist to the fall of Dunmarc. It may be visited, and that perhaps to most advantage, in the tour of the bay ; in which case it must

be approached at highwater, in a row-boat, as the passage to the fall is both narrow and impeded. It lies within the immediate vicinity of the basin, and may be reached in a few minutes row.

The tourist enters through a small cove, between two wooded hills, into a winding channel, on either side of which, the overhanging rocks are richly clothed with heath and tangling ivy, sea-pink and saxifrage in all the various and luxuriant vegetation of these southern coasts, and deriving increased brilliancy and freshness from the eternal dews of the Moyallah, where it falls with all its waters in one leap from a height above twenty feet into the sea. On the land approach, Ardnagaschil, the seat of Mr. A. Hutchins, is equally attractive for its graceful and rich lawn scenery; and for the striking points of view which look out over the bay and distant hills, from its fresh lawns and well-shaded acclivities. Westward, along the coast, between this and the river Ouvane, occur in order—Bonnymare, Gurtnaroe, Rindonigan, and Ballylicky cove. From Dune-marc nothing will detain the visiter till he gains Rindonigan lake, on the opposite side of which the height of Carrignachiantau affords one of the best prospects over the bay. On the opposite bank of the Ouvane stands the ruin of Rindi-sart castle, the stronghold of Sir Owen O'Sullivan,

who erected it to preserve by force the territory which he gained by treachery. It was by Ireton's order demolished by the fire of a ship of war.

Following the coast, the tourist next reaches the little estuary which receives the waters of Coorloum river, where it enters the bay at Snaire. This river is the best supplied of any in the barony with trout and salmon. It offers a marked contrast to Ballylicky cove, in the bold, naked steep which encloses its narrow and winding recess, which penetrates nearly a mile into the country. The peculiar effect of this place is its loneliness and seclusion of aspect. Into this the Coorloum (foam of the desolate) pours, from the dark and rocky labyrinth of its steep banks rising on each side, and almost intermatted above with luxuriant copsewood. About four miles from Bantry, on the river Ouvane, stands the ruin of the castle of Carriganass. In it Daniel O'Sullivan kept garrison in the time of Elizabeth; but, after the conquest of Dunboy, it was surrendered to the queen's forces. It was a high tower with a square court, and flanked with four round towers.

PRIEST'S LEAP.

From this immediate district there are but two outlets into the neighbouring county of Kerry.

Of these, one is well known by the name of the Priest's Leap—a rugged and dangerous mountain pass, through which runs a road leading over Mangerton. This place may be taken on the way to the Pass and Gougane Barra, but is not of itself sufficiently remarkable to demand separate notice. A good road, up the right bank of the river, passes by it; and after a few minutes, the traveller comes upon a narrow glen, from which a sudden turn, round a projecting rock, discloses a deep and narrow defile, winding wildly between mountain cliffs, which appear rent asunder on either side. And he enters the

PASS OF COOLEAGH,

Remarkable alike for its formidable aspect and terrific associations. Flight, fear, and concealment—lurking rebellion, with its fearful and guilty train, plunder and devastation—shed their frowning and desolate expression around its magnificently stern defiles. This striking scene is so well described by the writer of the Sketches in Ireland, that we cannot hope to offer any thing so true and expressive of its characteristic effect.

“This deep and extraordinary chasm, which nature has excavated through these mountains, and which, within these last ten years, has been

taken advantage of, in order to make an excellent road between Macroom and Bantry, is really one of the most picturesque things in Ireland. It is well worth a journey to see its rocks and precipices : its cliffs clothed with ivy, and here and there interspersed through the masses of rock, old holly and yew trees, and occasionally an arbutus :—and then its strange and sudden windings. You look back, and you cannot find out how you got in—before you, and you cannot imagine how you are to get forward. You might imagine that the spirit of the mountain had got you into his strong hold, and here you were impounded by everlasting enchantment. Then the surpassing loneliness of the place—

‘ I never
So deeply felt the force of solitude.
High over head the eagle soared serene,
And the grey lizard on the rocks below
Basked in the sun.’

“ And now I had arrived at one part of the Pass where an immense square castellated rock, a keep of nature’s own construction, seemed to stop up the road for ever. The sides of this natural fortress were clothed and garnished with ivy, maiden hair, feathery ferns, and London pride ; and on the very top of the crag, as if its warder, on the very extreme beetling point, a goat, a high-horned shaggy fellow, stood—and how he stood I

could not explain, or scarcely imagine—but there he was in all bearded solemnity. Salvator Rosa would have painted for a month gratis, to be indulged with an opportunity of fixing such a characteristic scene, and such accompaniments, on his canvass."

In the troubled winter of 1822, the Rockites found in this wild and difficult pass a lurking place and stronghold, from which they spread nightly terror and devastation around the country. Here they were with equal bravery and incautiousness pursued by a party, consisting of forty gentlemen, headed by Lord B—y, and accompanied by a party of the 39th regiment of foot, who narrowly escaped being destroyed by the Rockite ambuscade. The story is told with romantic effect by the writer whom we have so often cited ;* but it would be much too long for our present purpose.

GOUGAN BARRY.

From this wild pass, a rocky and difficult road turns to the left, and, after a mile and a half of slow and jolting progress, the tourist is struck by the sudden appearance of the lake of Gougan Barry, or hermitage of St. Finbar. This is about seventeen miles from Bantry; and as there is no

* Sketches in Ireland.

inn, the tourist is advised to start early, and not without due provision for the wants of his internal man. This lake is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It lies in a deep circular valley, opening to the east, and on every other point shut in by the precipitous and rocky barriers of the mountains Dereen, Maolagh, Nadanuillar and Faoultena Gouganne. These wild elevations lift up their steep and rugged barriers perpendicularly from the border of the still and solitary water which reflects them from beneath. To convey the awful impression of this wild spot by words, would be a hopeless effort. But if—as is most likely—the reader has seen a small but exquisitely finished painting exhibited by the Royal Hibernian Academy in 1834, he may form some notion of Gougan Barry. In describing the spot, we cannot do better than to avail ourselves of this striking and, we fear not to say, unique picture. The reader may imagine himself looking nearly westward over the lake. Under him, and around his feet, lies a broken and craggy surface, tinged with the red, purple, and yellow tints of moss, heath, briar, and lichen; and glowing with the bright and delicate tracery of the minute objects of a variegated foreground. Beyond this, over a gentle swell of crag and heather, drawn picturesquely across its nearer surface, the lake of Gougan

Barry expands its liquid mirror in placid but stern repose. Overhead the grey and awful forms of the surrounding mountains, project their dark broad sides, half hidden, half revealed, through the transparent drapery of a vast cloud, which has for the last half-hour been suspended over the darkened water. In the middle distance, upon a little wooded islet, one dark object attracts the tourist—it is the ancient hermitage of Finbar; and just while he is gazing, in doubt whether he is awake or asleep, and unwilling by a breath to disturb the strange, lovely dream; from a dazzling cleft in the overhanging mass of purple darkness, a solitary column of silvery light comes down, pure, transparent, and ethereal, upon the agitated waters beyond, flooding, as from the cataracts of heaven, a brilliant waterline, against which the antique ruin casts its venerable form, and stands like a picture within its magnificent frame of clouds and crags. Further still, clear but shadowy, dark but coloured with the massive streaks of heather and rock, and softly fading away in airier indistinctness, cliff after cliff recedes into the purpling gloom; through which, here and there, shooting from some polished surface upon the heights, a gleam of arrowy sunshine, quivers through the misty air. The tourist now, good easy man, convinced that it can be nothing more or less than a dream, and resolved to have his nap out, is set-

tling to another hour of staring somnambulism, when a voice is heard at his ear, cursing the obtusity of that little heedless member, and urging him forward to explore the island retreat of the ancient Hermit. By this time, however, the cloud that obscured the mountains has withdrawn its heavy volume from their giant sides, and they stand revealed in their savage grandeur and rugged repose, grouped in wild variety around—bare, and broken into grey craggy masses, intermingled with wild patches of shrubby copse, or marbled with rocky veins, the geology of which the tourist may settle for himself.

In the mean time, the island is gained. Here are many objects which will attract attention, but which require no explanation, and may be left to tell their own stories. A holy well will explain its uses by its votive rags; and the primitive materials and rude masonry will tell at first glance that centuries must have passed over the ruins of St. Finbar's dwelling, with remains of which the isle is covered. Here the anchorite flourished (as old books say) some time or other before Cork was built, as he is said to be the founder of that city and its cathedral. A long succession of venerable anchorites occupied his dwelling and imitated his virtues; of whom the last was Father Denis O'Mahony. There is an annual patron held in this island, and it is, or has been, the fre-

quent resort of pilgrimages. The Roman Catholic clergy have latterly discountenanced these superstitious practices.

Near the lake is the little village of Rosalucha, consisting of a few poor huts, which relieve without breaking the solitude of the vale. West of the lake may be seen a narrow recess—it is the entrance to a little valley, which we recommend to particular notice. “The Ethiopian valley,” says the author of the Sketches, “that Johnson, in all the richness of his language, describes as the abode of Rasselias, was scarcely more inapproachable on every side. The little level vale lay before me, a lovely green meadow, a comfortable farm-house, with all its offices and homesteads, cows, and horses, scattered depasturing about—a flock of sheep grouped on a little green knoll—a herd of goats on the accessible parts of a ravine, that conveyed a tumbling torrent from the western side of the mountain. Eastwards, from about the centre of the precipice, as from the heart of the hill, flowed the fountain of the river Lee—it came welling, as if from the entrails of the mountain: and northward, on an inaccessible ledge, was an eagle’s nest, and one of those lordly birds towering on poised wing in his ‘pride of place,’ challenged, with shrill and echoing voice, the honours of his sovereignty.”

GLENGARIFF.

A pleasant drive of about eleven miles from Bantry, round the bay, will bring the traveller to the bay of Glengariff, (the rough glen.) Across Bantry Bay the distance is about nine miles. It has an excellent inn, with guides, ponies, and boats in abundance.

Many have laboured to describe Glengariff—among these the writer of Sketches in Ireland has alone so far succeeded, as to have caught, and in some degree conveyed, the spirit of the scene. But it must be felt, and that in proportion to the competency of the observer, how inadequate all description must be, to communicate a just impression of this unique spot. Bays and wooded glens, lakes and mountains, have just so much general resemblance to each other, that to any one who has ever looked on the doings of nature, a few words may convey a sufficient idea of most of her varieties. A peculiar effect may be happily hit by some new and well-combined sentence—a novel combination may be described, a characteristic feature happily seized on, so as to conjure up to the mind's eye, as it were by the magic of a word, a whole chain of picturesque associations. But who can enumerate the features of Glengariff—what pen can sum into a sentence the singular

and wild effect of all the wonders of a spot which has no scenic parallel, and which can be only wronged by comparison ? To conceive, without actual observation, some remote impression of this strangely beautiful wilderness of rocks and woods, the reader must first imagine the vast waves of some universal earthquake, by which the primeval world may have been rocked to ruin, suddenly to have been suspended at their height ; and while the rest of nature was composed into the smooth undulations of hill and valley, left as an eternal monument, to speak of what has been, and bear a terrific impression of that hand in which the world is as dust in the balance. This, however, conveys no adequate idea—it is but half a thought. The scene is not more terrific than beautiful—not more rude than adorned by art—not more bearing the aspect of primeval ruin than the fresh, green, wild variety of sylvan life. “ And now suppose,” writes the Sketcher, “ that in every hole, indenture, crevice, and inflection of these rocks, grew a yew or holly : there the yew with its yellower tinge ; and here the arbutus, with its red stem, and leaf of brighter green, and its rough, wild, uncontrolled growth, adorning, and at the same time disclosing the romantic singularity of the scene.”

It is with just discrimination observed by the same admirable describer, that “ the family of

Glengariff castle* have shown admirable judgment in simply giving a helping hand to nature. All that was wanting was to turn morass into good soil, and heath into a carpet of green grass—to lay out walks through woods, under banks, and around precipices: and taste has directed, and money executed all this; and thus the most interesting lawn in Ireland (as I apprehend) has been formed: underneath, the bay studded with islands, on one of which the government has been graciously pleased to erect a most picturesque Martello tower. One would think that Mr. W_____, if such a thing were possible, had bribed the engineer who located these fortresses, to build here, just by the way of keeping in awe the herring fishermen—but in good truth to crown a prospect."

The Bay of Glengariff is shut in by a small island, ornamented, as mentioned in the above description, with a tower. From this it receives the appearance of a lake—far more beautiful than any lake in effect. Around this, projecting their rough masses, or receding into distant air, appear mountains, "of all forms, elevations, and outlines. Hungry Mountain, with its cataract of eight hundred feet falling from its side; Sugar-loaf, so conical, so bare, so white in its quartzose formation; Slieve Ghoul, the pathway of the fairies; and Esk

* The seat of Simon White, Esq.

Mountain, over which I was destined to climb my toilsome way : every hill had its peculiar interest, and each, according to the time of the day or the state of the atmosphere, presented a picture so mutable—or bright or gloomy, or near or distant —valleys laughing in sunshine, or shrouded in dark and undefined masses of shade ; and so deceptive, so variable, were the distances and capabilities of prospect, that in the morning you could see a hare bounding along on the ranges of those hills, that, at noonday, were lost in the grey indistinctness of distant vision.”

The road winding round this bay presents at every moment some new combination. We would recommend the tourist to proceed to Coolranny bridge, every furlong of which offers some peculiar variety of mountain magnificence or sylvan richness.* The ascent up Ghoul Mountain will repay him by another of those vast perspective views of mountain and marine scenery, of which we have already given some specimens, as he may from thence obtain an unimpeded prospect over mountains and bays, till his vision is

* In this latter respect the surrounding scenery is indebted much to the genial temperature of this southern district, which allows myrtles and other delicate shrubs to flourish in every sheltered spot, and also much shortens the leafless interval of the deciduous part of the forest, or mountain copse.

arrested by the shadowy blue outline of Cape Clear in the western distance. A footpath by the river offers an astonishing variety of picturesque combinations, which shift with magical effect at every turn along its fantastic windings. Lord Bantry's lodge is situated on a little islet within this river. The rustic bridge by which it is entered is built from the timber of a French ship, belonging to the fleet of 1796. Two miles beyond this cottage is the Eagle's Nest; it must be approached on foot or horseback. The cliff on which the eagle builds rises to an elevation of about five hundred feet. The interest of this spot is heightened by a romantic story.

"After the sack of his strong hold, O'Sullivan, with his wife, children, retainers, and cattle, took shelter in the woods of Glengariff. Tyrrel and O'Connor Kerry held communication with him along the ridges of Slievelogher. Eugene M'Egan, the Apostolic Vicar, was in the centre of the M'Carthys of Carbery. But the Lord President was not to be withstood; and his Lieutenant, Sir Charles Wilmot, who was as good a guerilla as Tyrrel, and who knew the fastnesses of Slievelogher and Desmond, as well as if he were the son of a Sullivan, surprised the O'Sullivans in Glengariff. The Prince of Bear and Bantry, amidst his own rocks, bogs, and woods, fought in the face of his wife, children, and people;—the battle was

for the defence of the cattle, their only subsistence —their all. Through the whole Munster war, never was a field so desperately contested. From rock to rock, and ridge to ridge, the Irish suffered the assault of the English; and still the well-armed and fearless assailants carried one position after another, until the O'Sullivans gave way, and scattered over the hills, like sheep, leaving their herds a prey to the spoiler.

“ And now Tyrrel, finding the left of his position on Slievelogher turned by Wilmot—perceiving the game was up in Munster, and hopeless of farther Spanish aid, with the decision and despatch for which he was so notorious, retreated along the eastern parts of Kerry, through Limerick, Ormond, Ely O'Carrol, until he reached in safety, with all his partisans, his own country. O'Sullivan still clung with craving hope to his native rocks; but winter coming on, famine stared him and all belonging to him in the face—for Wilmot had wasted all Bear, Bantry, and the whole of Kerry—not a cow, garrane, goat, or sheep did he leave from Slieumiss to Glenflesk. O'Sullivan, therefore, consigning his wife and children to the care of his faithful gossip, Gorrane M'Swiney, determined to follow Tyrrel's example, and retreat to the confederates that still held out in Breffny and Ulster. He, therefore, trusting in God and the Catholic cause, set out in company with Wil-

liam Burke, O'Connor Kerry, and one hundred faithful and veteran Bonnaughts.

“Gorrane, whose whole soul was in his charge, returned with them to a boolie he had set up under the foot of the Eagle’s Precipice at Glengariff. This boolie or hut was so contrived that Wilmot and his Saxon devils, (as Gorrane called them,) might scour the mountain over and never see it, or suspect that there was in such a desert, a human habitation. It was erected against the face of a rocky ridge, the roof sloping down till it touched the moor, was covered with scraws and sods of heath, so that the place was undistinguishable from the shelving slope of the mountain, and the entrance a long, distant, and winding passage in the rock, and charcoal burned on the hearth for fire—it was secure from suspicion. But how was the princess of Bear and Bantry to be supported—not a cow was there to give milk, no corn, nor root, nor pulse. Gorrane had one salted salmon wrapped up in a cow’s hide; that was all his provision when they entered the boolie, and where to go to seek for food, Gorrane knew not under heaven—famine had spread over the land: as Spencer says, “the people of Munster were brought to such wretchedness, that even a heart of stone would have rued to see the same; for out of every corner of the woods and glynnes they came creeping forth on their hands and knees, for

their legs could not bear them ; they looked like anatomies of death ; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves ; they did eat the dead carrion, happy were they when they could find them ; yea, and one another, sometime after ; insomuch that the very carcases they spared not to scrape out of their graves, and if they found a plot of watercresses or shamrock, there they flocked as to a feast.

“ In this extremity of desolation was the southwest of Cork and Desmond, when Gorrane took home his charge to his boolie, and the poor fosterer knew not what to do—all his trust was that God was good, and the Virgin Mother, his protectress, would not fail him in the hour of his need. And as thus one morning he was ruminating, he ram-bled under the precipice where, year after year, the eagles of the valley had nested and reared their young ; and, looking up, he saw one of these huge birds sailing, on steady wing, with a hare within its talons, and now it alighted on its rock-nest, and anon the young eagles were shrieking with triumph over the divided prey. ‘ Arrah, now, is it not the greatest pity in life that these young hell birds, that look for all the world like the childer of these cramming beef-eating devils, the Saxon churls—my heavy curse light upon them all—that these greedy guts should be after swallowing the game that nobody has any right

to, but O'Sullivan; and my sweet mistress, and her little ones, all the while starving. Now, it's I that have a thought in my head, which no living soul but the Virgin herself could have put into it, and it's myself knows what I will do.' So home Gorrane went, and all day long he was seen busy twisting firmly, with all his might, a rope made from the fibres of bog-fir, and, towards evening, he took out from his store his salmon, and gave the greater part to be broiled for supper, and, long before the following day-break, Gorrane got up from his bed of heath, and he awoke Phadrig his son, a boy of about fourteen years old: 'Phadrig, avich, get up; come along with me.' The boy, light and active, was beside him in an instant, and out they both started—the father with his wooden rope in his hand. Just as the day was breaking, they came to the brink of the mountain ridge that ascends from the precipitous valley, where the eagles build their nest; and just as they arrived at the verge of the chasm, they saw the old eagles soaring away to meet the sun and to seek for their prey over land and sea. 'Phadrig, a cushla, look down there,' says the father, 'look down below, and see that bird's nest—down there you must go, by the help of this rope, if you have any regard for the life of the mother that bore you, and of the sweet mistress, for whom we are bound to live or spend our blood and die.'

You must go down, by the help of this rope, and tie these straps that I will give you round the necks of yonder gaping greedy guts; don't choak them for the life of you, but just tie their ugly necks so tight that not one morsel can they swallow.' 'And now, father, sure it's I myself that would desire no better sport than to get down and wring their necks off, and bring them up to you; but sure, father, the Lady O'Sullivan must be cruel hungry when she would eat eagles.' 'O, that would not do at all at all, Phadrig, jewel; that would be the spoiling without cure of the whole thing—no, my honey, handle them gently, treat the nasty things as if they were your mother's daughters—only do, Phadrig, just as I bid you.' 'Well, father, mind you hold tight, and I will do your bidding.' So Gorrane fastened well the rope about the boy's waist and between his legs, and down he lowered him, in the name of God and all the saints. The youth soon got to the nest—as he was bid, tightened well the necks of the young eaglets, so that they could not swallow, and then he was safely drawn up. For an hour or two the father and son waited near the nest, and at length were gratified with seeing the old ones come soaring down the wind, one with a rabbit, another with a grouse in his talons, which they deposited in the nest, and, after a time, flew away.

“ ‘Now, Phadrig, avourneen, down with you again, and, to be sure, it’s I that will hold you tight ; gut the game, throw the garbage to the young ones—it’s right and nathral they should have it—and bring up, under your two arms, O’Sullivan’s rightful property.’ All this the boy did, with address and expedition ; and in this manner were the family in the boolie fed, until the English retreated from the country, and the wife of O’Sullivan and her faithful followers could reach a place of more plenty and security.”

Beyond this, Ghoul (or Sugar Loaf) is about two miles.

HUNGRY HILL.

The next place which calls for separate notice is the waterfall of Hungry Hill. This is in a direct line across the bay, about fourteen miles from Bantry. The waterfall issues from a small lake on the summit of the hill, which is said to be two thousand feet above the level of the bay. Something is to be deducted from this height for the elevation from which the hill may be considered as rising ; but the unimpeded fall of a prodigious column of water down a precipice of seven hundred feet from the summit, needs no addition of height to place it among the wonders of the natural

world. After this, the water comes into collision with the craggy projections of the mountain side, and thunders on its impetuous course—a broad torrent of foam, and mist, and refracted sunbeams—from height to height, till it gains the declivity at the mountain base, from which it tumbles into the bay.

GLANNMORE, CAHA, &c.

A few miles north of this, in the valley of Glannmore, is a lake, which is by some thought to be superior in beauty and picturesque effect to any other of the western lakes. North-west of Lord Bantry's lodge, are the lakes of Caha—of which there is one for every day in the year—famous for their legendary associations. Of these one is also observable for its scenic attractions.

These last mentioned places may be all visited from Glengariff, and will require about three days. Of these the first may be given to the Glen, including Mr. White's demesne; the Eagle's Nest, Ghoul, and the Lakes of Caha, the second; and Hungry Hill, with Glannmore, the third.

BEARHAVEN, DUNBOY.

From Glengariff and Hungry Hill the tourist's attention will turn, with eager impatience, to Killarney ; and we may now suppose him once more directing his attention to the Pass. In the meantime, it will not be unacceptable to him to learn, that if he had been led to pursue his progress along the bay, he would find little to repay him for the added fatigue and delay. On the mainland, opposite the Island of Bear, stands the old town of Castledermot, south-east from which stood the celebrated fortress of Dunboy, which was taken by Sir George Carew, in 1602, after an obstinate resistance—an event of no small interest in the deeply discoloured thread of Irish history, as leading to the immediate termination of the barbarous and exterminating warfare of which that period and these wild scenes were the place and time. In conducting the traveller through this portion of his route, we have purposely abstained from those lengthened separate notices of traditional personages, in whose half legendary existence no one on earth feels any interest, save that which it derives from the ornamental addition of romance. Of this we acknowledge the mysterious charm, and would most gladly contribute our mite to the traditional

nterest in the country of the O'Sullivans, but for such notices of the history of this district as can add any thing to its local interest, we must refer to a very able and amusing book, entitled, "Sketches in Ireland," and to Mr. Inglis's recent work "Journey through Ireland in 1834."

GLENGARIFF TO KILLARNEY.

We may now suppose the tourist bound for Killarney, in which case he can either cross the Esk mountains, or return to Macroom and proceed by the post road from Cork. The present road across the Esk Mountains, is eleven miles and a half, and for half of the way is quite unfit for a wheeled carriage of any kind. The luggage can be sent by a horse and panniers, and the steeper parts can be rode over with care. In this way the tourist may either proceed on horseback, or direct a car to meet him from Kenmare on the other side of the mountain. Those who feel unable to this mode of journeying, had better proceed as already noticed by the post-road to Macroom.

It is pleasing to observe, however, that the line of road now in progress from Glengariff to Kenmare is expected to be opened in 1837. This road winds along the various mountain ranges at a rate of ascent sufficiently easy for general traffic, and exhibits in its progress the splendid scenery

we have just glanced over, under numberless different forms and combinations. In its progress to avoid difficult ascents, it passes under three tunnels, one, six hundred feet in length, a second eighty-four feet, and a third forty-five feet, and finally approaches Kenmare by a suspension bridge, of four hundred and ten feet, to be thrown across the river under the town.

Independent of the advantages which this road will afford in a national point of view, it will present one of the best specimens of road engineering yet effected in this country ; and its connexion with the beautiful line of road from Kenmare to Killarney will throw open the most interesting part of the south-west of Ireland.

The distance from Glengariff to Killarney by Kenmare across Esk mountain, is twenty-six miles; from Glengariff round by Macroom, forty-seven.

TOWN OF KENMARE, &c.

Kenmare is a small but very beautifully situated town, on an arm of the sea called Kenmare Bay. The bay is about twenty-six miles in length. The town is in a very thriving state, and a commodious pier, built at the joint expense of Government and Lord Lansdowne, has lately been erected. The country around is improving rapidly, and in the vicinity of the town are several respectable country seats.

Soon after leaving Kenmare, the road sweeps beautifully round the various cliffs and ravines which diversify the southern side of the hill, and after a continuous ascent of five miles, reaches the short rocky pass of Coom Dhuv.—Winding along the summits of the hills, you have on the left distant views of Baum, the southern sides of the Reeks, Gheramine, the gap of Dunloe, Purple mountain and Mangerton; on the right Cromiglaun, Derrycunehy, Derrydimna, and the various mountains in connexion with the Kenmare range. Midway between Kenmare and Killarney is the new Police Barrack, a remarkable building in this part of the country, the style and site harmonizing with the wild scenery around. From various parts of the hill, you have views of the valley of Coomee Dhuv* and the Upper Lake of Killarney, with all its islands and deep receding shores—as also the river winding among the narrow defiles formed by the large masses of rock which lie scattered along the valley. A little below the police barrack commences the splendid sylvan scenery which is continued with little intermission to the town, and through which the road passes, disclosing in its progress a succession of the most picturesque views. In short, the scenery from the police barrack to Mucruss, as seen from this road,

* This valley is quite distinct from the rocky pass of Coom Dhuv noticed above. N.B. Dh is pronounced as th in 'thou,' and u as in 'full.'

will bear a comparison with any thing around Killarney. We would recommend the tourist to visit Derrycunehy Cascade and the cottage adjoining; the Turk Cascade and views from the seat over it; to ascend Drumruark hill, (the first stage in the ascent of Mangerton,) and also to visit Mucruss Abbey and demesne. These different objects are close to the road, and in the order we have stated them. For particulars of the road from Mucruss to Killarney, as also the village of Cloghereen, through which the traveller must pass, we now particularly direct his attention to our succeeding pages, as it may facilitate his arrangements to stop at the inn of Cloghereen.

TOWN OF KILLARNEY.

The town of Killarney is situated in the rich tract of land which stretches along the northern and eastern shores of the Lower Lake. It principally consists of two good streets, from which branch off numerous lanes and narrow alleys. In the town there are no buildings deserving particular notice. The Church and Roman Catholic Chapel are small and in nowise remarkable. There are two good inns directly opposite the church, the Kenmare Arms, and King's Arms, and two reading rooms, to which strangers are admitted. Two mail coaches arrive daily, that from Cork

on its way to Tralee, and a branch from the Limerick and Tralee from Castle Island. According to the last census, the town contains seven thousand nine hundred and ten inhabitants. The town is part of the estate of Earl Kenmare, but, as Mr. Inglis observes in his tour, “being held under leases for ever, Lord Kenmare has no power of improvement in his hands; and this is greatly to be regretted, for a better man or a better landlord than Lord Kenmare does not exist; and were it not for the employment afforded on his estate, by this wealthy, resident, and spirited nobleman, the pauperism in Killarney would be fearfully great.”

The mansion of Earl Kenmare is close to the town. In its exterior it is a plain old-fashioned building, and the interior is arranged and furnished in a style conformable thereto. The demesne surrounds the town—the latter and the public roads separating the higher from the lower grounds. The pleasure grounds and gardens connected with the house are on a very extensive scale, and admirably kept. In short, the gardens, farm, and park, are suited to the general character of the place; and are all, on application, open to visitors. Connected with Kenmare demesne and the general scenery of Killarney, is Park, the residence of Mr. Cronin. The grounds originally formed part of the Kenmare deer park—the old oak woods of which are a part of the background of the town, as seen from the Lower

Lake and its opposite shores. To the eastward of Mr. Cronin's is Flesk Castle, the seat of Mr. Coltsman. This modern castellated mansion, as well from the character of the building, as from the elevated situation it occupies, forms one of the principal features on this side of the town. Near this, and on the banks of the Flesk River, (one of the principal supplies to the Lower Lake,) are several beautifully situated villas, forming together a long line of well planted country, and giving to the higher grounds, above the Kenmare road, a rich, cheerful, and cultivated appearance. They also serve to connect, in that direction, the improvements around Killarney with the natural woods of Mucruss. On the north side of the demesne is Prospect, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Brown, brother of Lord Kenmare; and at about two miles northward of Prospect, is Aghadoe, the elegant lodge of Lord Headley. It is beautifully situated on the rising grounds, beyond the ruins of Aghadoe Church, and commands delightful views of the Lake and surrounding scenery. His lordship is carrying on very extensive improvements, and his plantations, already stretching along the high grounds, will greatly enhance the beauty of this part of the country.

There are numerous private lodgings in Killarney, many of which are comfortably fitted up, and are let moderately. Cars, post chaises, ponies, &c. may be had in abundance, also excel-

lent boats and regular boatmen at the different hotels. Boats and cars can also be hired from various people in the town. Should a party purpose dining at either of the cottages on Innisfallen, Glena, or Dinis Island, it will be necessary to give due notice, as to the number of the party and the hour of dinner. This, however, the innkeepers generally arrange. Lord Kenmare has, with great liberality, repaired and furnished the banqueting house at Glena. A new banqueting house is commenced on Innisfallen Island, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Herbert will soon repair the decayed cottage on Dinis Island.

A small comfortable hotel, and several other good houses, have lately been built in the village of Cloghereen; and as the village is centrally and conveniently situated, there is no doubt but that, under proper encouragement on the part of the wealthy proprietor, Mr. Herbert, it would soon become a place of general resort. It is situated at the base of Mangerton, close to Mu-cruss Abbey and Turk mountain, and nearly midway between the Upper Lake and the town of Killarney.

ROSS ISLAND,

The largest of those in the Lower Lake, containing one hundred acres, is connected, by a

causeway and bridge, with the main land : in summer, the morass, separating the island from the continent, is completely dry ; but in winter, Ross becomes again perfectly insulated. On this Island, or rather peninsula, stands Ross castle, which held out so obstinately, under Lord Muskerry, in 1652, against the English, commanded by General Ludlow.

Upon the 26th of July, in that year, at Knockninelachy, in the county of Cork, a battle was fought between Lord Muskerry, at the head of the Irish, and the Lord Broghil, commander of the English forces, in which the former were defeated with great slaughter, and Colonel Mac-Gillicuddy, a native of Kerry, and greatly beloved by the Irish, slain. Upon this defeat, Lord Muskerry withdrew to Ross Castle, whither he was followed by General Ludlow, with a body of four thousand foot and two hundred horse.* This experienced officer and upright statesman thus describes the siege of Ross Castle :—“ In this expedition I was accompanied by the Lord Broghill, and Sir Hardress Waller,† major-general of the foot. Being arrived at this place, I was informed that the enemy received continual supplies from those parts that lay on the other side, and were covered with woods

* Ludlow's Memoirs, Vol. I. p. 415. † One of the
Judges of King Charles I.

and mountains ; whereupon I sent a party of two thousand foot to clear those woods, and to find out some convenient place for erecting a fort, if there should be occasion. These forces met with some opposition, but at last they routed the enemy, killing some, and taking others prisoners ; the rest saved themselves by their good footmanship. Whilst this was doing, I employed that part of the army which was with me in fortifying a neck of land, where I designed to leave a party to keep in the Irish on this side, that I might be at liberty, with the greatest part of the horse and foot, to look after the enemy abroad, and to receive and convoy such boats, and other things necessary, as the commissioners sent us by sea. When we had received our boats, each of which was capable of containing one hundred and twenty men, I ordered one of them to be rowed about the water, in order to find out the most convenient place for landing upon the enemy ; which they perceiving, thought fit, by a timely submission, to prevent the danger that threatened them ; and, having expressed their desires to that purpose, commissioners were appointed on both parts to treat."

The garrison of Ross castle was greatly intimidated, and urged to a surrender, by the appearance of an armed vessel floating on lough Lein ; for there was a prophecy amongst the inhabitants,

that the castle would not be taken until a vessel of war was seen to swim upon the Lake. The fact is, that nothing would have been more improbable than that a ship of war should ever have appeared upon the Lake of Killarney; and had it not been for the unerring energy of Ludlow, in the discharge of his trust, the long boats, sent by the parliament to Castlemain, had never been hauled up shallow streams, and carried over rugged tracts of land.

The surrender of this castle terminated hostilities in Munster, and induced about five thousand of the Irish to lay down their arms. The conditions of the treaty of Ross castle were accurately fulfilled by parliament, by which Lord Broghil was granted one thousand pounds yearly, out of the estates of Lord Muskery.

The castle, which was built by the family of O'Donoghoe-Ross,* is now an important ruin, standing upon a rock: it consists of a lofty, square building, with embattled parapets, formerly enclosed by a curtain wall, having round flankers at each corner, the ruins of which are yet visible. The interior possesses some extremely well proportioned apartments; and from the battlements may be had a most extensive panoramic view of

* So called to distinguish them from that of O'Donoghoe-More.

Mangerton, Turk, Glenà, and all the surrounding scenery.

Ross Island now forms a part of Lord Kenmare's demesne. One of the principal nurseries for the supply of trees and shrubs is here; and the head forester resides on the Island in a most delightful cottage. Walks and drives have been lately formed around and through various parts of the island, taking advantage of the numerous views which the bold rocky shores present. Here the native Arbutus may be seen in the greatest perfection, intermingled with the holly and yew in the wildest luxuriance, and covering even the most exposed cliffs of the far projecting promontories, as well as the deep receding bays of the highly varied shores.

The small building, which some time ago was erected against one of the side walls of the castle for the accommodation of a company of soldiers, has been unroofed, and the walls so broken as to harmonize with the ruin. The platform around the castle has been cleared—walks made by the eastern terrace parapet—and various climbing shrubs planted against the castle walls. As already noticed, there is a fine view of the Lower Lake and scenery around, from the top of the castle; and were there a thin metallic awning thrown over the upper room, (so as not to be seen from the outside,) the windows a little enlarged, and

the floor made good, it would at all seasons afford an opportunity to many of seeing the magnificent scenery around, who are not disposed to boating.

Lead and copper were formerly found here in considerable abundance; the working of the mines, is, however, given up.

It is Lord Kenmare's intention to remove the high walls which were built by the mining company on the south side of the island, to protect their works from the south-west storms, and to restore in a degree the natural outlines. Limestone abounds on the island, and protruding in the most fantastic shapes, forms the bold cliffs and rocky shores.

The shores of Ross island are beautiful and interesting in the extreme, being deeply indented, and possessing endless variety of commanding promontory, and retiring bay; the rocks along its margin are worn into the most fanciful shapes, for every group of which the helms-man is supplied with an appropriate appellation; the most aptly denominated are those to be seen in passing from Ross bay to Inisfallen, called the Books.

Immediately opposite the little wharf, erected for convenience of strangers embarking, is Lord Kenmare's boat-house, where a number of large boats, in excellent order, are sheltered and preserved for the public use, the deep water, at that side of the bay, being the most desirable for this

purpose. Near the boat-house is a spot from whence the effect of a bugle, with the mouth directed to Ross castle, infinitely exceeds any other echo to be met with about the Lakes ; the first echo is returned from the castle, the second from the ruined church of Aghadoe, the third from Mangerton, and, afterwards, innumerable reverberations are distinguished, which appear like the faded brilliancy of an extremely multiplied reflexion, lost by distance and repetition.

Besides having the advantage of an expanse of water, with a tranquil surface, such as lough Lein possesses in a mild summer's evening, the castle is situated in the *centre* of an amphitheatre of mountains. For these reasons it is, that the return of sound from Ross castle, at evening time, will be found more curious than in any other situation about the Lakes, contrary to the general belief, and of this the tourist can satisfy himself by experiment.

O'DONOHOE'S PRISON.

Leaving Ross bay, the lower Lake expands itself in glorious majesty ; the promontories of Ross castle to the left of the fore-ground, O'Donohoe's Prison and Inisfallen to the right ; and immediately opposite, but at a distance of about

two miles, Tomies and Glenà mountains rise, in the most abrupt, bold, precipitous manner, from the surface of the waters, having their bases thickly wooded with oaks and hollies. O'Dono-hoe's Prison is a perpendicular rock, thirty feet above the general surface of the waters; it does not appear to be covered by a coat of earth sufficient to give nutriment to the smallest plant, yet, upon its very summit, shooting from the fissures of the rock, the arbutus, ash, and holly, may be seen, adorned with the most luxuriant foliage.

The tradition relative to O'Donohoe states him to have been a man of gigantic stature, warlike boldness, and great bodily strength: upon this rock the most obstinate of his enemies were doomed to perish by cold or famine, or were bound in fetters until they acknowledged submission to his will. His native historians relate, that, being pursued by a number of enemies, upon one occasion, his charger, in attempting to cross a morass, sunk below the saddle bow, upon which the herculean rider dismounted, and, placing a stone under each of his feet, pulled his gallant steed completely out by the ears. The shade of O'Donohoe,* says his traditional biographers, still haunts the scenes of his former greatness, and

* For the legend of O'Donohoe, see the Poem of Killarney.

is seen moving on the surface of the waters at particular periods; the memory of his snow-white steed is perpetuated by a rock, not unlike a horse drinking, near the shores of Mucruss, which preserves the name of O'Donohoe's horse.

To the north of O'Donohoe's Prison are Heron and Lamb islands, and to the west, Brown or Rabbit island: this last is only remarkable for its quarries of limestone, which are worked for the purposes of manuring land: latterly the trees have grown up so much on this once desolate waste, that it considerably relieves the monotonous character of the northern extremity of the Lake. Not far from Ross island, and between it and Inisfallen, is a little rock, crowned with rich foliage, which, from its diminutive appearance, is called Mouse island.

INISFALLEN ISLAND.

More to the west is seen the island of Inisfallen, a fertile and enchanting spot, containing eighteen acres of land, and richly clothed with wood. There are only two landing places, although the shore is indented by numerous sinuosities, owing to the shallows on one side, and the bold rocks on the other; however, a convenient mole for disembarking has been erected at one of them, and

nature has provided accommodation for the visiter at the other. The view of Inisfallen, on the approach from any side, is of a totally different character from that of any other island on the lake ; it impresses the visiter with an idea of luxuriance, comfort, and tranquillity ; the surface of the glebe is spread with the brightest verdure, over which flourish, in rich foliage, the greatest possible varieties of trees and shrubs. Groups of lofty oaks fling their arms over the sward beneath, and the intervals between them are generally occupied by various shrubs, so that only an occasional glimpse is permitted, through the woods, of the Lake and distant mountains ; occasional openings are left, where the richest imaginable pasture is unfolded, beautified by an undulating surface, and embosomed in sylvan scenery. In walking round the island, the variety to be met with, in so small compass, almost exceeds belief, and delights the admirer of the soft, the beautiful, and the gentle in nature, to eestacy. Here a forest scene, in whose centre stands the royal oak ; a little farther, trees of less commanding, but not less beautiful aspect, present themselves. The loftiest trees enclose and shelter occasional lawns, affording the richest pasturage, while the smaller shrubs crowd so closely together, as to form an impenetrable barrier. In some places gleams of light pour through the thickening shade, and en-

liven the retirement of the interior ; and, again, an opening to the Lake recalls the idea of the watery boundaries, which here seclude us so completely from the scenes of the busy world, and induce us to reflect upon our remoteness from the haunts of men. The very trees, in their rarity of species and form, appear to rival the surface of the island itself ; a gradually ascending hill sinks into a pleasing vale, and this swelling and undulation of the surface, which art has never been able to effect, exists in such pleasing variety, that the imagination of the artist could not conceive, nor his pencil execute, more varied slopes, more gently falling declivities, or more pleasing inequalities on the face of a landscape.

Oak, ash, alder, holly, both bald and prickly, with the arbutus, grow spontaneously and luxuriantly in every part of the island ; the service (or *Sorbus*) tree, is also to be found here. Smith (in his History of Kerry) seems to think that these trees were planted by the monks of Inisfallen, contrary to the general opinion of the natives, who, finding them to be the production of *every other island* equally, conclude they are the natural product of the soil.

In one part of the island a holly is shown, the circumference of whose stem measures fourteen feet ; in another place, a large hawthorn has made its way completely through the centre of a monu-

mental stone in the vicinity of the monastery. At the northern extremity of the island stands a crab-tree, in the trunk of which is a large oblong aperture, called the “eye of the needle;” the guide, who points out this phenomenon, never fails to recommend ladies through it, in consequence of a certain charm which he assures them this adventure will call into action. At the most remote extremity of the island, a projecting rock overshadowed by an aged yew, is designated the “bed of honour.”*

* This appellation was first bestowed in commemoration of a fact which might well take its place among the romantic legends of the scene. A daughter of some of the ancient monarchs, who dwelt among these lakes, had been contracted by the king her father, to some one of the neighbouring potentates; who, in those glorious times of old, were as plenty as potatoes in our degenerate days. The young princess, however, as youthful princesses will, took it into her head, one fine evening, to run away with some fortunate prince, who, according to the romance of the times, clandestinely sought her affections. Despairing to escape within the dominions of her royal sire, which were so surrounded by the territory of the other high contracting party, that to pass beyond them would be to fall out of the frying pan into the fire, the gentle pair took boat, and, rowing round this island, concealed themselves for the night in a lonely cave. Next morning, by day-break, they were disagreeably roused from their first sleep by a tremendous tantimara of trumpets, and drums, and angry voices. They thought the mountain echoes had never

Not far from the harbour, where visitors generally land, are the ruins of an ancient monastery, founded by St. Finian Lobhar, (or the Leper,) the son of Alild, King of Munster, and disciple of St. Brendan, towards the close of the sixth century. In the year 640, St. Dichull was abbot, who, with his brothers Munissa and Nerlugis, were worshipped by the votaries at Inisfallen, and the island was then called Inis-Nessan, or Inis-

sounded so harshly before ; and, not having read “ Young on Sound,” or the still more learned volume of “ Matthew, Lord Bishop of Clonfert,” they felt that they had been betrayed by the fairies, who replied, with ferocious laughter, “ from the peripheries of the series of concentric circles ” which a distinguished modern tourist has recently discovered to surround Loch Lein. It was useless to hold out against fates and fairies, and the allied powers ; so the gallant young prince stepped forth, and offered (some of these arch wags, the antient chroniclers of Ireland, hint that the offer was sincere) to restore the princess, if, after what had just occurred, his rival had no objection to take her. The other promptly replied that he had none ; convinced of the honor of his youthful rival, and the spotless purity of the princely maid, he would as willingly espouse her now as before. The young prince was thus taken at his word, and had, of course, nothing more to do but to take a pinch of snuff, (the real Irish, we presume,) and return thanks for the compliment. The grotto, thus distinguished by this romantic incident, was somewhat archly called the “ bed of honor,” by one of the bridesmaids, a name which it has ever since borne.

Mac-Nessan, *i. e.* the island of the sons of Nessan, from Nessan, the father of Dichull. The name Inis-Nessan has been rejected for its present very appropriate designation, Inisfallen, *the beautiful or healthy island*, or Inisfaithlen, *the island in the beautiful lake*; this lake is called by Colgan, Lough Lein, and the Lake of Desmond, indiscriminately. The latter name was borrowed from the Earls of Desmond, once petty princes in Kerry, but whose greatness has long since gone by.

After the abbacy of Dichull, a considerable *hiatus* occurs in the annals, and neither abbot nor occurrence is registered until 1180, if we except the name of one abbot, Flannan: "at this period," says Archdall, "this abbey being ever esteemed a paradise and a secure sanctuary, the treasure and most valuable effects of the whole country were deposited in the hands of its clergy; notwithstanding which, the abbey was plundered by Maolduin, son of Daniel O'Donaghoe—many of the clergy were slain, and even in their cemetery, by the M'Carthys: but God soon punished this act of impiety and sacrilege, by bringing many of its authors to an untimely end."

It is said, that a collection of bones were discovered beneath the threshold of the oratory hanging over the river, which Weld supposes to have been the bones of the clergy slain by the

O'Donaghoe's in 1180; but why not suppose them to be rather of more recent date, *viz.* 1652, when the vicinity of Lough Lein was wasted by fire and sword, by Ludlow and the parliament's army?

The annals are continued uninterruptedly down to 1320, but do not contain any matter of interest. In 1320, Dermod M'Carthy, King of Desmond, who was murdered at Tralee, was interred here. The writer of the early part of the annals of Inisfallen, lived only to the year 1215, from which period to 1320 they are continued by another historian. These annals contain a history of the world from the creation to the year 430, after which they treat solely of Irish history: a perfect copy of them is preserved in the library of the Duke of Chandos, according to Bishop Nicholson, and there is an imperfect copy in the manuscript-room in the University of Dublin. The Dublin Society possess a copy of Sir James Ware's MSS. of these annals, translated by Walter Harris, the Irish antiquarian.

By an inquisition, taken the eighteenth of August, in the thirty-seventh year of Elizabeth, the monks of Inisfallen appeared to be possessed of one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, with four town and three plough lands, together with extensive church patronage in the county of Limerick; all which, besides the abbey of Ire-

lagh (Mucruss) and its possessions, were granted to Robert Collan, for ever, in fee farm by fealty only, in common socage, at an annual rent of seventy-two pounds, three shillings, sterling.

The ruins of the abbey are very inconsiderable, and the workmanship of what still remains, extremely rude ; indeed, there can be but little hesitation in pronouncing the remains of the monastery, now pointed out, not to have been part of the *original* building. There was a garden attached to the monastery, and a few plum-trees are shown close to the ruined walls, which, it is supposed, were planted by the religious inhabitants of the island ; from one of the walls of the cloister a very picturesque yew shoots up. The only trace of the ancient edifices erected on this island, which possesses the character of the architecture of those times, is an oratory, standing on a projecting cliff, at the south-eastern extremity of the island, on either side of which are the coves where strangers land. The door-case is a Saxon arch, enriched with chevron ornament, one side of which is quite perfect, and very beautiful ; but the soft stone of which it was composed has yielded to the decay of a lapse of centuries. This little oratory has been fitted up by Lord Kenmare, as a banqueting room : in one side is placed a large bay-window, from which a delightful view may be had of Ross island, Mucruss shore, Man-

gerton, Turk, and Glenà. Some have thought the oratory profaned by being repaired in its present manner; but the truth is, that had it not been converted into its present purpose, it would, like the adjacent mouldering walls of the monastery, have now been nearly level to the ground.

The noble proprietor has made arrangements to build a beautiful and more commodious banqueting house in the centre of the island, and walks, following its general outline, have lately been formed for the comfort of visitors. Inisfallen, although not one fourth of the size of Ross, is certainly the most delightful of all the islands on the lakes. The scenery, as modified by a beautifully varied surface and fine old detached trees and shrubs, is of a more soft and gentle character than is generally to be met with around Killarney. Both trees and shrubs have attained to a considerable size. Several yews with stems from five to seven feet in height before they branch off, are in circumference from seven to ten feet. There is a fine old holly girthed at one foot from the ground, ten feet, it carries this girth for five feet, when it branches off to a round head.

The extraordinary fantastic forms of the limestone on this as well as on all the other shores of the islands of the Lower Lakes, cannot fail to arrest the attention of even the most casual observer.

O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE.

Leaving the island of Inisfallen, and sailing out into the broad expanse of waters, a grand mountain view presents itself; Tomies and Glenà directly opposite, the group of hills closing up the entrance to the Upper Lake adjacent to them, and Turk and Mangerton to the south. Owing to the low, swampy grounds to the east and north of the Lower Lake, and the complete absence of mountains, the remaining prospect quite fails in exciting that interest which the visiter will expect to find created by every scene in the neighbourhood of Killarney. The rising grounds of Aghadoe afford a rest for the eye, but they are too insignificant to form a back-ground to the view. The mountains of Tralee are seen at a distance, but too remote to produce any effect, save at noon or evening, when a distant outline harmonizes beautifully with the character and colouring of the scene. Here, then, is the most extensive sheet of uninterrupted water amongst all the enchanting Lakes; and here the only danger in boating on them is to be apprehended, chiefly originating in the difficulty of getting under shelter with sufficient expedition, when a hurricane sweeps down the mountains' side, and rages over the surface of the waters; whereas, in any other part of the

Lakes, islands are so numerous, that it is hardly possible to be many minutes' sail direct from land.

Steering towards Tomies mountains, which is about one mile and a half from Inisfallen, the eye is delighted by the never-ending variety and change of scenery, momentarily occurring; at first, Tomies and Glenà appear rising abruptly from the water, half clothed with hanging woods, and rearing their naked summits to the skies; upon a nearer approach, they hide their rugged heads, and present a range of forest, nearly six miles in length, and apparently occupying the entire face of the mountains. Reaching the base of Tomies, a little bay is perceived, where is a small quay, of rude workmanship, completely characteristic of the scene: on landing, a rugged pathway, along the bank of a foaming torrent, and winding through an almost impenetrable forest, conducts to the famous waterfall, called O'Sullivan's Cascade. The roaring of the torrent, dashing with violent agitation from rock to rock, kindles expectation to the highest, and the waterfall retires so far into the deep bosom of a wooded glen, that, though almost deafened by its roar, you do not catch even a glimpse, until it bursts at once upon the view.

The cascade consists of three distinct falls; the uppermost, passing over a ridge of rock, falls

about twenty feet perpendicularly into a natural basin beneath, then, making its way between two hanging rocks, the torrent hastens down a second precipice into a similar receptacle, from which second depository, concealed from the view, it rolls over into the lowest chamber of the fall.

Beneath a projecting rock, overhanging the lowest basin, is a grotto, with a seat rudely cut in the rock.

Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum
vivoque sedilia saxo.

Virg. *Aeneid*, i. 170.

From this little grotto the view of the cascade is peculiarly beautiful and interesting: it appears a continued flight of three unequally elevated foamy stages. The recess is encompassed by rocks, and overshadowed by an arch of foliage, so thick as to interrupt the admission of light; the height of the cascade is about seventy feet, and the body of water so considerable, that the noise soon becomes intolerable. Such a combination of circumstances can hardly fail to produce the effect of grandeur and sublimity in a very striking manner.

The stranger not unfrequently sits down to rest within the grotto of O'Sullivan, to contemplate and reflect upon the beauties and the works of

nature, and, unless his nerves be of considerable strength, he may chance to be somewhat startled by the sudden appearance of visitors on each side of him ; these are the inhabitants of the glens and valleys in the mountain's bosom, who, perceiving the boat making for the shore, hasten to greet the stranger in the rustic cave, and present him with the wild fruit of their happy vales.

The appellation of “*O'Sullivan*” is bestowed upon this fall, from an illustrious family of the name, who were proprietors of the barony of *Dunkerron*, formerly called O'Sullivan's country, and were styled princes by the Irish.

Embarking at the rude, unfinished causeway, before mentioned, and coasting along the base of Tomies and Glenà, the scene increases in picturesque effect with every effort of the rowers : the woods of Tomies are not so luxuriant as those of Glenà, being interspersed with birch, while the oak and arbutus in the woods of Glenà enrich the view with colouring of a deeper dye.

In this voyage the deepest water is sailed over, at the bottom of which the peasantry, inhabiting the borders of the Lake, assert that a species of precious stone, called a carbuncle, is to be seen in clear weather. O'Flaherty mentions that pearls have been found in this Lake, “*Et in eo stagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus suis ;*” latterly but few have been found

in the Lake itself, but several in the river Laune.*

Amethysts have been frequently found in the county of Kerry; the Earl of Shelbourne had some very valuable stones of this description gathered here; and the Countess of Kerry presented a necklace and ear-rings of amethysts, found near Kerry Head, to Caroline, Queen of George II.

In coasting along the bases of the majestic Tomies and Glenà, towards the Upper Lake, several islands are passed, particularly Stag and Burnt islands, near Glenà Point, under which a narrow channel is formed by an island called Darby's Garden. The coxswain generally informs visitors, that this island was so called from an angler of that name, who addressed Lord Kenmare, as he passed in his yawl to the Upper Lake, and besought the commonage of this rock from his lordship: but the stranger will find that much more trifling occurrences have been the occasions of naming the islands of Killarney.

Leaving Castle-Lough bay, studded with islands, and Mucruss promontory, to the left, the

* The similarity of proper names, in England and Ireland, has induced a strong belief of the identity of the original languages of both countries: thus the Laune is the same as Lune, which runs by Lancaster, and is pronounced Lune, by the inhabitants of Killarney. Top. Hib.

usual course is under the woods of Glenà ; perhaps there is scarcely any thing in the sublime, the picturesque, and beautiful, that is not illustrated in the bay of Glenà ;—the majestic Turk, the gloomy Mangerton, with a continued chain of dark and lofty mountains behind them ; then the entrance to Turk Lake, and the channel to the upper, possessing beauty and variety ; with the bay of Glenà, sheltered by a lofty hill, possessing the scenic character of both the others. The summit of Glenà is barren and rugged, while the base is clothed with a deep mass of unbroken wood, of rich and varied shades, dipping their foliage in the water.

Under the rock called the Minister's Back, a stream which here separates the estates of Lord Kenmare and Mr. Herbert, forms in its progress to the Lake a pretty fall. It is not so large as the others, but from the singular openings and disposition of the wood, the scenery connected with it is strikingly different from that which generally prevails.

In the bay of Glenà will be found a most pleasing echo, from the impending mountains, which is much increased in strength and distinctness of articulation by the auditor being stationed at a considerable interval from the origin of the sound. This may be readily accomplished, and to the best possible advantage, by a party, at

tended by two boats, having placed the bugleman in one of them, in the best position for producing an echo, and then rowing away some distance. This echo, like all others, is much improved by the stillness of evening.

In the bay of Glenà is an excellent fishery of salmon, trout, and perch, but there are no pike in the Lake. Parties intending to dine at Glenà cottage are tolerably secure of being provided with a salmon, taken for the occasion, and dressed in a very peculiar manner. The salmon fishery is let for an annual sum, on condition that the persons taking it supply the market of Killarney at the rate of two pence per pound. The cottage of Glenà is situated at the base of the mountain of that name, sheltered by a hanging wood of oak, ash, holly, &c. and close to the margin of the lake. The most romantic disposition of mind cannot conceive, nor the most picturesque fancy sketch, a scene more beautiful, more animating, or more captivating; the cottage in the wood, at a little distance, produces ideas of comfort, neatness, beauty, and happiness, and which upon a nearer approach, is fully realised. A cottage in every way worthy of the place, built after the old English style, and beautifully furnished, occupies the centre of a small lawn, from which the natural wood has been removed. Though the cottage is small as compared with the neighbouring ones of Lord Headley and Mr. Herbert, it

affords sufficient accommodation for the occasional sojourn of Lord Kenmare and family. The grounds around the cottage are tastefully laid out, and kept in the best order. Near to it is a comfortable house for the person who has charge of this department of the estate. At a short distance from the cottage, is the banqueting house, at which parties visiting the Lakes may dine, having, as suggested in the first pages of our book, made the necessary arrangements.

The banqueting-room is comfortable, airy, spacious, and situated so as to command fine views of the Lower Lake and surrounding scenery. Every thing necessary to the comfort of visitors has been most liberally supplied by his Lordship, and the persons appointed to superintend these matters are directed to see that all is properly attended to, and at the same time to maintain due order and decorum.

Before we conduct the reader beyond the confines of Glenà bay, the joys of a stag hunt should be described. Amongst the various phenomena beauties, amusements, &c. to be witnessed or enjoyed at the lakes of Killarney, tourists seem to estimate the stag hunt as the most interesting of all. The joys of the chase were always attractive to the ancient Irish, and Bede calls Ireland, *an Island famous for stag hunting*; but the sport thus alluded to was of a much more manly, arduous, and warlike character, than the effemi-

nate task of participating in the prepared pageantry of a Killarney stag hunt. Few visitors have the good fortune to be present at these amusing exploits, although any person who pleases to encounter the expense attendant upon the preparations for the hunt, need not be apprehensive of being refused permission to indulge himself and his friends with the agreeable spectacle.

After leave is granted, a considerable number of persons are employed to conduct the hounds to the appointed rendezvous, from whence they are liberated at an appointed time; some beat the wood and rouse the stag from his retreat in the thicket, while others ascend the heights to prevent his escaping to the mountain's top, although this is not much to be feared, as deer seldom run against a hill. In the mean time the spectators assemble in boats upon the Lake, and row backwards and forwards, directed by the echoes of the hunters' horns, and the baying of the hounds; during the chase among the woods, the pursuers submit to much fatigue, without enjoying equal gratification, as the closeness of the trees seldom gives them an opportunity of seeing the stag pursued by the dogs. Meanwhile the patience of the aquatic hunter is put to the test, being frequently obliged to remain several hours on the water, in expectation of ultimately seeing the poor tired creature leap into the Lake, and seek for shelter in a distant island: the number and expe-

rience of the hunters seldom fail to conclude the chase in the expected manner, and the stag, leaping into the Lake, and trying to make the opposite shore, is surrounded by the sportsmen in boats, and borne triumphantly to land.*

The species of deer, inhabiting the woods of Killarney, is called the stag or red deer: it was introduced into England from France, but appears to be an old inhabitant of this country: and although the red deer continue wild in the Highlands of Scotland, yet those in the woods about Lough Lein are the only remaining part of the great herds that were to be found in the forests which once covered the face of this country; the few remaining in England are confined to the moors that border on Cornwall and Devonshire. Various animals are much pleased by harmonious tones, but none are so completely overcome by their influence as the large stag, or red deer, as a proof of which take the following interesting anecdote from Playford's History of Music:—"As I travelled, some years since, near Royston, I met a herd of stags, about twenty, on the road, following

* It would not appear to the reader that this species of stag hunt is as laborious or dangerous as that spoken of by the venerable Bede. but the author of the *Hibernia Curiosa*, with his usual extravagant pourtraying, says, "there is one imminent danger that awaits the hunter, which is, that he may forget where he is, and jump out of the boat."

a bagpipe and violin, which, while the music played, they went forward, when it ceased they all stood still; and in this manner they were brought out of Yorkshire to Hampton Court."

The wolf, once a well-known and dreaded inhabitant of Ireland, has been totally extirpated: first his retreats were destroyed, next a reward offered for his head, and the last ever taken in this kingdom was caught in these woods. Edgar was so resolved upon destroying this hateful species of animal, that he commuted the punishments for certain crimes, upon the production of a certain number of wolves' tongues. This determined conduct soon cleared England of these blood-thirsty animals, while Ireland still continued to be oppressed and inconvenienced by their depredations; and even so late as 1710, a presentment was laid before the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, for the destroying of wolves.

TURK LAKE.

Leaving Glenà cottage and bay, the islands of Dinis and Brickeen invite our attention; these islands separate Turk from the Lower Lake, and form narrow passages, or canals, by which alone Turk Lake can be entered. There are passages on *both sides of Dinis island*, and a third under

Brickeen bridge. This bridge unites the extremity of the promontory of Mucruss with Brickeen island; it consists of one gothic arch, whose altitude is seventeen feet, and span twenty-seven, and was built by the late Colonel Herbert. The most desirable entrance is by the Glenà side of Dinis island, which, though more circuitous to navigate, is much the most beautiful, and of the most novel character. The passage is like a river, enclosed by rich and verdant banks, crowned with the most luxuriant groves of various trees, close to the water's edge: it is a sylvan and aquatic scene of the most delicate and pleasing character, without any mixture whatever of the sublime or grand, but confined to the beautiful solely, and of such beauty as the eye loves to dwell upon.

After being enclosed for some short time in this enchanting and retired scene, Turk Lake suddenly appears, through a narrow vista, and produces a very singular effect by the extreme abruptness with which the view of the expanse of water breaks in upon you. The visiter should land, however, on the banks of the wooded canal, upon Dinis island, and wander through the lawns and groves of flowing arbutus, which enrich and beautify this little Eden. The taste of the colonel was too chaste, and his judgment too discerning, to neglect this happy little spot, so much adorned by nature; and, having cut walks through the

woods, he erected a large and comfortable cottage on a sloping lawn, looking towards Mangerton and Turk cottage. Here parties frequently dine, and are very comfortably accommodated, and treated with that politeness which is characteristic of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. The banqueting room commands a view of the Lake from one extremity to the other, with Turk and Mangerton mountains, and the cottage of Turk, with its improved pleasure grounds. Here, also, the visiter will have his salmon—which is, perhaps, some of the finest in the south of Ireland—dressed upon arbutus skewers, as at Glenà. While the passengers are engaged in wandering over the island, or refreshing within the cottage, the boat is generally rowed to the front of the cottage in Turk Lake, where it awaits at the foot of the gently sloping bank. Coasting along the south side of the Lake, Turk mountain appears particularly sublime, having acquired, by proximity, that apparent height which its neighbour Mangerton denies it at a greater distance. The precipitous brow of Turk appears thickly wooded to a considerable height, and down to the very water; the Lake itself, which multiplies its forests, at the same time receives a dark and gloomy colouring from the reflection of the impending height. The opposite shore forms a striking contrast to this: there the peninsula of Mucruss is extended, ele-

vated but a little above the Lake, and consisting of a bed of mouldering and excavated rocks, thickly covered with wood.

At the remote or eastern extremity of the Lake, stands Turk cottage, a private retreat of Mr. Herbert; it contains several small, neat apartments, with a library of miscellaneous books.—The pleasure-grounds around are highly improved, and carefully attended to.

Behind the cottage, at the distance of about a furlong, in a chasm between Turk and Mangerton Mountains, is Turk Cascade, a fall of about sixty feet, which, in rainy seasons, exhibits one continued sheet of foam, from the stage whence it shoots to the natural basin below: it is supplied from a small lake, formed in the hollow of the summit of Mangerton, called the Devil's Punch Bowl, and the rivulet is thence denominated "The Devil's Stream." This cataract, after falling into a deep and gloomy reservoir below, hurries impetuously along the bottom of a rocky glen, and, passing beneath a small bridge of Gothic arches, mingles its waters with those of the lake. One side of the glen is completely perpendicular, and richly clothed with larch and fir, planted by Colonel Herbert. Owing to the extreme perpendicularity of the sides of the glen, immediately near the waterfall, the men employed in planting the firs, were obliged to be lowered by ropes from

the top, carrying the young trees with them, and seeking for a bed of earth of sufficient depth to protect their root; and in this tedious, expensive, and dangerous manner, Turk Cascade has been so improved by human aid, that the majority of strangers would prefer it to O'Sullivan's Cascade on the Lower Lake, or Derry-Cunnihy Waterfall on the Upper.

There is a bridle road leading from Turk cottage to Mucruss house and abbey, which is not very interesting, being overhung by the bleak brow of Mangerton; and visitors have an infinite advantage by viewing the surrounding scenery from the lake. Rowing round the eastern extremity, there is an uninterrupted prospect of the whole of Turk Lake, which is about two miles long, and one broad; then, sailing by a little embayment, in the very centre of which is a small island, the course is along the rugged shores of Mucruss peninsula. Devil's island and bay particularly demand notice. The island is a mass of rock, of considerable elevation, having some shrubs upon its summit, and appears to have been thrown off from the shore of Mucruss by some convulsive shock of nature.

Coasting along the northern shore of Turk Lake, pass Brickeen bridge, and return to the cottage on Dinis island. A walk round this little richly wooded spot will amply compensate the

tourist, by the endless variety of scenery presented at every change of place or position, and the foliage on this island is the most luxuriant imaginable.

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PASSAGE TO THE UPPER LAKE.

Entering the river again, the navigation against the current is found very difficult; and though the visiter is completely enraptured by the pleasing character of the scenery to be met with in this watery defile connecting the Lakes, the boatmen are occupied in a very different manner, being obliged to put forth all their energies to overcome the violence of the stream. In the most rapid part of the river, not far from Old Weir Bridge, an eddy is shown, usually called O'Sullivan's Punch Bowl; it is extremely like these whirlpools near Bangor Ferry, called the Swillies. The company generally disembark, and walk along the banks, while the boatmen draw up the boat, by a rope attached to the prow. The interest of the scene is rather increased by this little interruption, and the difficulty of pushing the boat through one of the arches of Old Weir Bridge heightens it still farther. The bridge, which consists of two arches of equal dimensions, is thrown across the stream where there is a rapid

of great violence; and in returning from the Upper Lake, it is necessary to undergo the ceremony of shooting the arch, which persons of weak nerves should not attempt; for any confusion amongst the passengers, would destroy the equilibrium of the boat, and most probably cause it to strike against a rock. But although accidents might occur, it is also certain that scarcely any serious injury has ever been sustained in passing either up or down the current.

Pursuing the voyage along this natural and serpentine canal, various small islands and grotesque rocks are pointed out. Miss Plummer's island is soon passed, and, shortly after, a large mass of rock, called the Man of War, presents itself; it is exceedingly like the work of art, to which the cockswain compares it, and the analogy is farther preserved by a large yew upon its summit, whose stem and branches are the representatives of the mast and sails.

The Eagle's Nest is the next important object in the passage. It is placed in a hanging crag, near the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, of a pyramidal form, and twelve or thirteen hundred feet in height. When viewed from a distance, this much celebrated rock, so frequently the subject of the painter and the poet, appears quite contemptible, from the superior height of the adjacent mountains; but the approach to its

base, by the river, is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree, since the river runs directly to its foot, and there turns off abruptly, so that the rock is seen from its base to the summit, without interruption ; and the projecting masses of huge broken fragments in the centre, tend to complete the magnificence of the object. The base is covered with wood, and a few shrubs appear scattered over the face of the rock, up to the very apex of the pyramid.

It is from this sublime and stupendous rock the sound is returned in so miraculous a manner, that it is considered one of the most singular phenomena in existence. A small hillock, on the opposite side of the river, usually called the “Station for Audience,” is used as the resting place of a paterara, which is carried in the boat from Killarney : the gunner is placed on one side of the hillock, and the auditor on the other, and upon the discharge of the piece, a roaring is heard in the bosom of the opposite mountain, like a peal of thunder, or the discharge of a train of artillery, and this echo is multiplied a number of times, after which it gradually fades away, like the rolling of distant thunder. The exact residence of the eagle may be distinguished by a black mark near the vertex of the rock, and the noble inhabitant is frequently seen soaring above the heads of passengers on the river, and directing

their admiring gaze towards his inaccessible retreat. The sound of a musical instrument produces reverberations of quite a different character from that of the musket or small cannon. The only instrument that can be procured at Killarney is a bugle, which is peculiarly appropriate for the production of echoes.

Leaving the Eagle's Nest, rocks and islands succeed in endless variety of form. Holly island, the Four Friends, &c. and the mountain denominated Newfoundland, begin now to appear southward. The river winds even more than at its northern entrance, and, at the precise opening to the Upper Lake, narrows so much, that there appears no egress from the last basin of the river.

In sailing along the channel of communication between the Lakes, many sublime mountain views may be had, particularly at the northern extremity of the Man-of-war rock, looking towards Lord Brandon's Tower, and again near the rocks called the Cannon and Balls.

The passage is generally considered to be about three miles in length, and, in point of beauty, extent, and situation, is quite unique in mountain scenery, neither Wales, Wicklow, nor the English Lakes, possessing any thing of a similar description. It is bounded on the north-west by Glenà and the *Long Range* mountains, and on the south-east by the Drooping mountain, (Cromiglaun,)

and the base of Turk. In the summer season the rocks enclosing the channel of the river are much disfigured by the falling of the waters; being of a cellular nature, the soft slime and mud carried down by the wintry torrents, are deposited in the inequalities of the rocky substance; and, on the falling of the surface of the lakes in dry weather, a dark water-mark remains, extremely unpleasant to the eye.

The entrance into the Upper Lake is contracted into a narrow passage, of about thirty feet in breadth, usually called Coleman's Leap, from a tradition that a person of this name once leaped across the chasm; and on the west side may be seen the impression of the adventurer's feet in the solid rock.* The contraction in this place is occasioned by a peninsula, called Coleman's Eye, which strikingly represents the form of the human eye, when viewed upon a map.

Here the boatmen, having given several violent pulls of the oars, are compelled to ship them altogether, trusting to the impulse given by their

* Impressions of feet in the solid rock are not uncommon, "*lusus naturæ*." About five miles from the head of Kenmare River, in the heart of the mountains, and near a small brook, is a rock, usually called by an Irish name which signifies "The Fairy Rock." On this are to be seen the impressions of several human feet, some naked, others with shoes on, and those of all sizes from infancy

efforts for being able to pass the gap, for it is not of sufficient breadth to permit the oars to ply. Coleman's Leap once passed, you are upon the Upper Lake.

UPPER LAKE.

The character of the Upper Lake, which has frequently been compared with the Derwent Water, in Cumberland, is quite distinct from that of Turk or the Lower Lake. It is entirely encompassed by mountains; and, on looking back, the pass by which you entered upon its surface, is

to manhood. From the appellation bestowed upon the Fairy Rock, it is plain the peasant has attributed this effect to preternatural causes, but the naturalist removes the difficulty, by supposing that this and other rocks may once have been in a fluid or soft state, and consequently susceptible of impressions, and become petrified in the course of time, as we know many kinds of clay do. This hypothesis might also explain the phenomenon of the impressions of two large feet on the summit of Adam's Peak, in the Island of Ceylon, as well as those mentioned by Dr. Behrens in his Natural History; one, the impression of a young woman's foot, who was supposed to have been escaping from the hands of a too importunate gallant, in the forest of Hartz, in Germany; the other of a horse-shoe in a solid rock, near the village of Thal, in Switzerland.

totally lost in the confusion of hill, promontory, and bay. In this retreat from the busy scenes of life, the beautiful and the sublime are exquisitely united; the expanse of water is no where very great, except near the entrance, by Coleman's Leap; but the number of Islands is very considerable.

To the south, Cromiglaun mountain rises from the very water, behind which is *Esknamucky*, from which runs a considerable stream, falling over an extensive ledge of rocks in its progress to the Lake. To the west of Cromiglaun, or the Drooping mountain, is Derrycunehy; in a glen westward of which is a pretty little cottage and demesne, the property of Lord Kenmare, and long occupied by the late Mr. Hyde, rector of Killarney. The cottage is most romantically situated on the rocky, shelving banks of the river under the fall called Derrycunehy Cascade, and of which several fine views are seen from the windows and grounds. Should the water of the lake be low, as frequently happens, in summer, the road from the Lake is both tedious and disagreeable. The cottage and cascade is at all times more easily approached from the Kenmare road. In this way a carriage can drive close to the former and within a few perches of the latter.

To the west of Derrycunehy mountain, and separated by the river *Karoge*, is Derrydimna mountain, one of whose sides is clothed with a



rich wood. The *Coombui* mountains are seen in the distance, towards the south-west point, and *Barnasna* more westerly. In the west also are seen *Baum*, with its coni-formed summit, and Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks, with their lofty, shattered, and shelving tops. These hills, the highest in Kerry, are composed of a sort of stone which is easily shivered by the storms of winter, and slides down the steep precipitous face of the mountains, nor rests until it reaches the deep ravines at the foot of these almost inaccessible cliffs, so that it may, perhaps with some reason, be concluded, that their height is somewhat diminished in the lapse of time.

In the centre of the garden attached to the cottage, on the summit of a little eminence, stands a small tower erected by the late Lord Brandon, in all probability to mark the site of his cottage, which is hid by the thicket of wood around it. The rock on which the cottage stands, and the small tower rising over the trees, form, however, a part of the scenery of the Upper Lake.

One of the principal supplies of the Upper Lake runs past the above cottage, at the termination of which, parties meet their boats in their progress down the lakes from the Gap of Dunloe. This river flows through the long extended valley of Comme Duff, forming in its progress, several small lakes as distinctly seen in the descent from the Gap to this point. It is to be hoped, that the

attention of Lord Kenmare will soon be directed to the formation of good roads through this dreary swamp, which at present is wholly inaccessible except in dry summer weather. For this purpose there are ample facilities, by a branch of the beautiful road from Kenmare to Killarney.

The islands in the Upper Lake are numerous, many of them rise boldly over the surface of the waters—their rocky sides being literally covered with the most luxuriant vegetation. Here may be seen the arbutus in the greatest perfection, mingled with the holly and stunted oak, and tangled masses of thorn, privet, and mountain ash and other underwood, blended with the more towering birch and alder.

Independent of the conflicting and exaggerated opinions which have been given in the various Guide Books, and the romantic notions of poets and painters, we are quite of opinion that the Upper Lake is more attractive than either the Middle or Lower. The mountains are nearer and more lofty, and surrounding the lake on every side, present the most diversified and picturesque outlines. The vegetation of the island is also of a more varied and luxuriant character than on those of the Lower Lake, and contrast highly with the barer rocky sides of the adjacent shores. Although there are many wilder and sublimer scenes to be met with in the central parts of Cun-

nemara, Joyce Country, and in the mountainous parts of Donegal, yet no where is to be seen in such perfection, and on so large a scale, that kind of beauty which so much depends on the combinations of form and colour.

The Purple mountain, which forms one of the principal features of the Upper Lake, is very properly denominated from the purple hue it possesses, seen from almost any quarter, and under any modification of light. Although the *Erica cinerea* covers a considerable extent of the mountain side, and when in flower no doubt augments the purple hue, yet the permanent colour of the mountain arises wholly from the colour of the stone of which it is principally composed. Connected with the scenery of the Upper Lake, the river, and the various tributary streams, it is impossible to overlook the Royal fern, (*Osmunda regalis*) the noblest and most striking of all the native ferns, which here grows in the greatest abundance. It may be seen in endless masses along the river banks and marshy shores, rearing its beautiful fronds from six to ten feet in height.

And here, as in all her works, nature has proved herself the most accomplished artist, in adapting the light and airy tints of the limestone rock to the gay and luxuriant shores of Glenà and Mucruss; and the more dingy shadows to the bold and wild features of the Upper Lake.

This exposure of the rocky bases of the islands, and stony strands, which occurs in the Lakes of Kerry, forms a distinguishing character between these and the English Lakes, where the green sod always confines the apparently overflowing waters, producing the idea of eternal plenitude.

The most prominent of the islands, upon entering the Upper Lake, is Oak isle, or Rossburkie, a very beautiful object, rising from a rocky base, and crowned with wood; from its shores is a splendid and majestic view of the loftiest mountains, grouped in the most varied manner. The Reeks, Sugar Loaf, and Purple mountain, are the most striking and grand, and Turk, which is now left behind, assumes a totally different aspect. The space between this and Turk is occupied by the fantastic promontory of Newfoundland, overhanging the inlet into which the Esknamucky falls. A walk along the banks of this last-mentioned stream will surprise and delight the tourist; but such little expeditions can be undertaken and enjoyed only by one who has a longer period at his disposal than visitors generally bestow upon the Lakes.

Doubling Coffin Point, the headland sheltering the bay or inlet of Derrycunehy, the waterfalls in the river Kavoge are approached; these are more numerous, and generally better supplied, than any amongst the Lakes, and embosomed in the most

enchanting sylvan scenery. From Coffin Point is a commanding view of the Long Range, Ghirmeen, and Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks. Coasting along the shores of Derrycunehy and Derrydimna mountains, a little archipelago is entered, containing seven islands.

Passing Eagle's Island the visiter is surprised at the sight of a solitary cottage on one of these little water-girt isles, more lofty than the rest. It was built by Mr. Ronan, a gentleman of independent fortune, who usually spent two or three months in each year, in this secluded spot, devoting most of his time to shooting and fishing.— In the summer of 1821, Ronan's cottage was in a state of wretchedness and ruin. Parties, sometimes, bring their provisions from Killarney and dine here; but owing to the miserable accommodation, the cottages of Glenà, Dinis, and Inisfallen, are generally preferred. The island is thickly wooded with oak, arbutus, &c. and is accessible only in one spot, close to the cottage. A path winding round the island conducts at last to an eminence about thirty feet above the surface of the Lake, whence there is a very extensive prospect towards Carriguline, Derrycunehy, and all the surrounding mountains. The surface of this island is covered with infinite strata of decayed leaves and brambles. Those at a great depth are bound and united in such a manner, as to form

one continued mass of putrefied matter, becoming, in proportion to its depth from the surface, darker in colour, until at the bottom, where the dissolution is most perfect, and the pressure greatest, it is one continued black turf. This fact may tend to explain how many of the bogs in Ireland may have been formed ; for it is perfectly ascertained, that most of the mountains, and even a great portion of the plains, were once thickly covered with forest trees.*

The same combination is also discoverable in other islands in the Lakes, but is most obvious upon Ronan's.

Leaving Ronan's island, and pursuing a westerly course, Stag island next presents itself, of a similar character to the others in this Lake, its rocks crowned with rich foliage. Beyond this, the valley between Ghirmeen and Barnasna lies expanded before you, and in the centre the stately tower of Lord Brandon is seen rising above the woods. The other islands in this cluster are called M'Carthy's, Duck, and Arbutus. The

* Upon a close inspection of the Irish turf, it will be found to consist of fibres of moss, grass, branches, leaves, with a small quantity of earth, whence it is easily reduced to ashes. Whereas the Dutch turf consists entirely of earthy matter, which is very heavy, even when dry, and burns for a considerable time, producing also an excellent charcoal.

channels between them open to new and varied scenes, which, combined with panoramic views of rock, wood, and mountain, produce one of the most awfully sublime pictures in nature. The northern shore affords equal beauty and variety of prospect; and, after sailing under the Long Range, conducts back once more to the singularly contracted entrance at Coleman's Leap.

The stream now carries the boat along so pleasantly, that the assistance of the oar is hardly necessary. The former views along the passage are transposed, and Turk is hardly recognised, appearing so black and shapeless.

The navigation of this natural canal is peculiarly delightful at evening time: the smoothness of the water, in which are seen reflected the woods and hills; the stillness of the atmosphere, so appropriate to the production of echoes beneath the Eagle's Nest, the meandering of the river, and the exuberance and luxuriance of the arbutus, yews, and hollies, which clothe the banks, produce the most delightful feelings.

It is quite absurd to point out particular stations where advantageous views may be had, for the precise spot can seldom be discovered; and, besides, every tourist finds the greatest pleasure in making such discoveries for himself; and stations would be multiplied *ad infinitum*, if all those that are worth mentioning were pointed out here:

yet general hints may sometimes be given with advantage. The new road from Killarney to Kenmare, opens up such a succession of views, and affords so many facilities for ascending the heights surrounding the Lake, that the tourist will readily find many interesting points of view.

The Upper Lake is about *two miles and a half in length*, but its breadth is irregular. The rocks and islands are inhabited by hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey. In a tour through Ireland, made in the year 1797, by Mr. Holmes, is the following very just estimate of the comparative picturesque merits of the three Lakes of Killarney, and the serpentine river which connects them: "I should distinguish the Upper Lake as being the most sublime; the Lower the most beautiful; and Turk, or Mucruss, the most picturesque; the winding passage, leading to the Upper, contains a surprising combination of the three, and, probably, is not to be exceeded by any spot in the world."

Mr. Curwen, whose taste and feeling as a tourist are acknowledged and admired, and whose admiration of the beauties of nature is sufficiently testified by his residence on Windermere, institutes a very just comparison between the Lakes of Killarney and those in the north of England. "As a landscape for casual contemplation," says

Mr. Curwen, "I should prefer Killarney; as a permanent residence, I should choose Windermere."

MUCRUSS ABBEY

Is distant about two miles from the town, on the road leading from Killarney to Kenmare, close to the village of Cloghereen. The abbey and grounds connected with it form part of the demesne of Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. Leaving Killarney, the road on either side as far as Lord Kenmare's demesne extends, is skirted by rows of full grown lime trees, which have a fine effect. On the left are several seats, the most conspicuous of which is Flesk castle, Mr. Coltsman's. Beyond the River Flesk, close to the Lake, is Cahirnane, the beautiful seat of the late Rev. A. Herbert, and adjoining this, Castlelough, the residence of Mr. Shine. There are several villas on the left, the more remarkable among them, Southill, Mr. Leahy, and Dane's Fort, Mr. Colthurst. Adjoining Castlelough demesne, there is an open part of Mr. Herbert's grounds, from whence there is a good view of the Lower Lake; and a little way beyond this is the

entrance to the beautiful and romantic demesne of Mucruss.

On entering the village, a small mean gateway on the right admits to Mucruss grounds; just within the gate is an old building, formerly occupied by the miners employed on the peninsula. Crossing a little stream, and stretching a short distance across a beautifully sloping and verdant lawn, the steeple of* Irrelagh, or Mucruss Abbey, rears its venerable head amongst the lofty limes and ashes.

According to Archdall this abbey was founded by Donald, son of Thady M'Carthy, in 1440,† for conventional Franciscans, and further improved and repaired by him in 1468, a few months before his death. In 1602 it was re-edified by the Roman Catholics, but was soon after suffered to go to ruin.

The abbey consisted of a nave, choir, transept, and cloisters, with every apartment necessary to render it a complete and comfortable residence for the venerable inmates who once dwelt there. It is even now so perfect, that were it more so, the ruin would be less pleasing. The entrance is

* i. e. on the Lakes.

† There was a religious house on the same site before this period, as appears from a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, wherein it is stated that “the Church of Irrelagh was burned in 1192.”

by a pointed door-way, ornamented with an architrave, highly enriched by an infinity of plain mouldings. The interior of the choir is awful, gloomy, and solitary, heightened almost to the terrific by the indecent custom of piling the melancholy remains of mortality in every corner; and so familiar is the care-taker with these sad reliques, that he has even had the indelicacy and hardihood to group them here and there in fantastic forms. Sir John Carr speaks of this in very strong language : “ So loaded with the contagion is the air in this spot, that every principle of humanity imperiously calls upon the indulgent owner, to exercise his right of closing it up as a place of sepulture in future. I warn every one who visits Killarney, as he values life, not to enter this abbey. Contrast renders doubly horrible the ghastly contemplation of human dissolution, tainting the surrounding air with pestilence, in a spot which nature has enriched with a profusion of romantic beauty.” This statement is rather overcharged, and the request here made of closing the cemetery totally impracticable in a country where religious superstition prevails so strongly.

This abbey, says Archdall, has continued to be the cemetery of the M·Carthys. Donald, Earl of Clancare, and Patrick, Lord Kerry, the earl’s nephew, who died in 1600, lie entombed here. In the floor of the choir is a large marble flag, bearing the arms of the M·Carthy Mores.

Many valuable relics were said to be preserved in this Abbey. An image of the Virgin Mary, of miraculous powers, was also said to belong to it. The landed property, amounting to four acres, two orchards, and one garden, estimated at 16*s.* per annum, was granted to Captain Robert Collam, upon the dissolution of religious establishments throughout the kingdom, in the 37th of Elizabeth; but from the date of the inscription on the northern wall of the choir (1626) it is obvious the monks continued to inhabit it some time after.

A large stone in one angle of the choir, of rather modern date, bears the following extraordinary inscription :

T. S. D. m^c: m: Rahily: oRh

There is a small chapel branching from the choir, entered by a handsome pointed door-way enriched with plain mouldings. The steeple once contained a bell, which, not many years ago, was found in the lough, and recognised, by the inscription upon it, as the former property of Mucruss Abbey.

The cloister is even more perfect than the steeple or choir. In the centre of the cloister stands a majestic yew, whose stem rises perpendicularly to the height of about thirty feet, and whose sheltering branches are flung across the battlements, so as to form a perfect canopy. The gloominess of the cloister is so much increased by this cu-

rious circumstance, that some persons have not nerves sufficiently strong to endure a lengthened visit within its precincts. The guide generally recommends visitors to beware of injuring this sacred tree; and a story is gravely narrated of a soldier who having the impious audacity to strip a small piece of the bark with his pen-knife, instantly expired on the spot where this sacrilege was committed. Beneath this gloomy shade four tombs, devoid of inscription, and of recent date, are discovered, probably belonging to persons of the religious order. On the ground-floor is a long narrow room, but imperfectly lighted, called the cellar; the ceiling, which is an arch of stone, is rather a subject of curiosity, as showing most clearly the manner in which arches were thrown or turned by the masons of ancient days. A frame of wicker-work, tolerably strong, was covered with a thick coat of mud or *marl*, and, being reduced into the required shape, used as the mould to build upon; the wicker work being removed, the marl adhered to the arch, and is still perfectly obvious. The floor of the wine-cellar exhibits a spectacle shocking to humanity; lids of coffins, with their commemorating inscriptions, skulls and bones, which have not yet lost the odour of putrefaction, lie strewn upon the ground. In a small closet, near the wine-cellar, myriads of coffin boards are stowed in, so that all entrance is

prevented. At Ardfert and Lislaghtin, in this county, the same abominable practice is also permitted.

Over the cellar is the kitchen of the monks, with its floor perfect, but without a roof, and there John Drake, a pilgrim, lived for the space of twenty years, and withdrew secretly after this long penance. Next to the kitchen is the refectory, preserving a chimney-piece, or rather fireplace, and might have been a very comfortable apartment. The dormitory is also tolerably complete, and was a long narrow room, capable of accommodating a number of persons of humble habits of life. A second pilgrim took up his abode in the upper chambers of the Abbey, but his devotion was not so sincere as that of his predecessor; for after a lapse of two years, he thought proper to retire. The Festival of St. Francis, the patron saint, is celebrated here in the month of July, upon which occasion the peasantry assemble in great numbers, to receive the benedictions of their pastors, and make their confessions amongst the tombs and ruined walls of this venerable building. The cemetery on the south of the Abbey is crowded with tombs and monuments. Persons of property generally hollow out a rock, and throw an arch over, which permits the coffins to be pushed in at one end, and is afterwards closed by a large block of stone in which a ring is

inserted ; but the poorer classes are laid in the earth, seldom more than twelve inches below the surface.

The variety of trees and plants around the walls of the Abbey, is probably greater than in any other spot in the neighbourhood ; limes, elms, ash, sycamore, horse-chesnut, &c. besides one plant, the wild hop, which is met with only here. There is one more circumstance connected with this Abbey, which, though not more peculiar to it than to other favourite burying places in Ireland, yet, from the frequency of its occurrence here, and the scene where it may be witnessed, is interesting to a stranger, and is quite characteristic of the Irish nation,—I mean the “ Irish Cry.”

MUCRUSS DEMESNE.

This beautiful and extensive demesne belongs to Mr. Herbert, and was part of an enormous grant of lands, made by Elizabeth, to sir William Herbert of St. Julians, in the county of Monmouth, whose daughter and heiress married Lord Herbert of Cherbury, created Lord of Castle Island in this county, by letters patent, dated Dec. 31st, 22nd of James I; and by Charles I, a peer of England, by the title of Lord Baron of Cherbury in the county of Salop, 7th of May, in

the fifth year of his reign. The first of the Herberts who settled in this county was Thomas Herbert, of Kilcow, esq. of which lands and others he was enfeoffed by Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castle Island, April 18th 1656, from whom the present possessor of Mucruss is descended.*

The demesne includes a large tract of land on the borders of the Lower, and Mucruss Lakes, extending from Castle Lough to the foot of Turk, together with the Peninsula of Mucruss, which separates these Lakes. After visiting the Abbey, a pleasing walk through the woods leads to the summit of a hill called “Drumaouk;”† from this rising ground is seen the house of Mucruss, with its verdant lawn enclosed by a wood which fringes the Lake, and continues along the entire peninsula to the point of Cammillan, a distance of nearly three miles. On the opposite side of the Lake, Tomies and Glenà rise from the water with incredible magnificence, and possess a soft and gentle outline, while the Eagle’s Nest exhibits a bold, broken, and savage aspect. Here it is, then, that the flat, swampy grounds about Killarney are enabled to contribute to the beauty of the scenery,

* For a more minute account of this ancient family, see Smith’s *Kerry*, page 33, *et seq.*

† Sir R. Hoare calls it O’Rorke.

by the contrast they afford to the opposite shore. The house of Mucruss is old and tasteless, and the gardens are remarkable for possessing more rock than earth, from which spring the most delicate shrubs, and in the most luxuriant manner. A road cut through the wood leads to a marble quarry, from which green, red, black, and variously coloured marbles have been raised. The quarry is a broken, bold shore, surrounding a small bay, and ornamented with the most beautiful shrubs, scattered amongst the crags, and growing apparently in the fissures of the rocks.

In passing along this winding, irregular path, occasional glimpses are caught of the Lake, sparkling through the thick foliage; and sometimes an opening amongst the trees permits a view of the lower Lake, and the lowlands near Killarney on the right; while Turk Mountain, hanging over the intervening Lake, is seen to the left. The shafts of a copper mine are also to be met with on the peninsula, but the mine has not been worked for some years. When the works were discontinued, about twenty-five thousand pounds worth of ore had actually been sold. Besides marble and copper, this peninsula also contains iron ore, a quantity of which was also raised.

In pursuing the tour of this peninsula, several beautiful bays are discovered, one in particular, whose rocky arms, which embrace it, are crowned

with arbutus and holly. The promontory of Ding-dog is another beautiful and interesting object; but it would be quite impossible to describe the infinite variety of scenes the pedestrian will discover in wandering along the shores of this extended peninsula.

Having reached the extreme end of the promontory, a bridge of one Gothic arch affords a passage to Brickeen island; and it was the intention of Col. Herbert, at whose expense this arch was thrown across, to continue the communication between Brickeen and Dinis islands; and thus, by means of Old Weir bridge, the upper Lake might be visited, either by the pedestrian or by a rider mounted on a sheltiy.

MANGERTON MOUNTAIN.

From the little village of Cloghereen a road leads to the base of Mangerton, which, considering its height, is the easiest to ascend of any hill to be met with in a mountainous region. It was for many years considered the highest in Ireland, and set down in the old maps and surveys, as being 2,470 feet in height. But many valuable improvements have been made in the mode of measuring the heights of mountains, by which this error, with many others of a similar description,

have been detected. It is now ascertained by the measurement of Mr. Nimmo, that the height of Mangerton is 2,550 feet, while that of Carràn Tùal is 3,410.

Near the village a guide, provided with a horn, is generally in attendance, and conducts you by the easiest path towards the summit. Here, however, the tourist is subject to great annoyance, arising from the number of men and boys, who run on every side of him, without uttering a syllable, but merely keeping up with his horse. Entreaties to desist from this undertaking, as *one* would be sufficient to point the way and tell the names of distant objects, are of no avail ; one says, “No gentleman ever prevented *him* from ascending the mountain ;” a second avers, “That he is the Man of the Mountain ;” and a third declares his resolution of not quitting the party till their return to the village : it is useless to resist, and the visiter has often six or eight guides forced on him, whatever may be his inclination.

After an ascent of about half an hour, an elevation, equal to that of the summit of Turk, is reached, from which a most perfect bird’s eye view of the lakes, speckled with islands, is obtained, and an idea of their relative positions afforded. At every step after this the view becomes more and more commanding. Keeping to the east of the mountain, the Devil’s Punch Bowl is reached, without

the trouble or necessity of once dismounting from your sheltie. This celebrated pool is of an oval form, and perhaps two furlongs in diameter; its waters are very dark and cold; on one side the mountain rises very precipitously over it, while the other is protected by an elevation merely sufficient to confine its waters.* Weld mentions an anecdote of Mr. Fox, whom he states as having swam round this pool, but I should think the experiment hardly practicable; for although with respect to distance it might be done by a person of great bodily strength, and experience in the art of swimming, yet the cold would most likely produce cramps that would either endanger life or compel the resignation of so hardy an attempt. It has generally been considered that the Devil's Punch Bowl is the crater of an extinct volcano, but there are, at this day, no remains discoverable about the mountains to justify this conclusion. There is a path leading round the Bowl, and to the very summit of Mangerton,

* Bushe's etymology of the appellation "Devil's Punch Bowl," is extremely ludicrous. "This pool," says he, being supplied by an inexhaustible spring at the bottom, may and was, consequently, compared to the bowl of punch round which a party was assembled, into the bottom of which Satan had inserted an invisible spring, imperceptibly recruiting the continued decrease of the liquor within."—*Hib. Curiosa.*

from which there is a most extensive and sublime panoramic view in clear weather. The most beautiful object is the river of Kenmare, an arm of the sea, insinuating itself amongst the recesses between the mountains. The coast towards Bantry is also extremely grand; but the most commanding and attractive objects are the Reeks and Sugar-loaf; to the north-west Castlemain and Dingle bays, Miltown bay, and the Tralee mountains are seen. While on the edge of the Punch Bowl, the Guide places his auditors behind a rock, and descending to the edge of the bowl, blows his horn in a tremulous manner, which produces a most singular effect.

The summit of Mangerton is flat, and principally covered with a deep stratum of peat-moss, which in the driest weather is so wet as to be unpleasant to walk on. In common with the mountains of this district various species of saxifrage is to be found along its sides. It has been carefully examined by several botanists, and the plants peculiar to it will be found detailed at length in Mackay's Irish Flora.

On Mangerton is found a species of whetting stone, whose grit is extremely fine; it is used by the peasantry for razor hones: when found upon the mountains, it is of a light olive colour; but

the process of preparation, by boiling it in oil, changes the colour to a darker shade, and makes it assume a more close, smooth, and compact texture.

From the Devil's Punch Bowl flows a well-supplied stream, the chief feeder of Turk Cascade.

After surveying the grand spectacle from the top of Mangerton, there is a descent by a different route, which the guide is unwilling to be at the trouble of showing you, but which is much more interesting than the path by which the ascent was made ; it is that by the Glen of the Horse, called by the inhabitants of the mountain, "GLEANNA CAPULL." This Glen is divided from the Punch Bowl, by a lofty ridge or shoulder of the hill ; its sides are quite precipitous, and a descent is, except in a few places, quite impracticable, and even in these not unattended with danger. One side consists entirely of broken craggy rocks, the habitation of the eagle alone ; the bottom is occupied by two small dark loughs, on whose banks a few sheep and goats are enabled to procure subsistence for some months in the year. In this solitary region of desolation, which the man of the world would turn from with fear and trembling, human beings are known to spend part of their wretched existence : their dwellings are in the dark and dismal caverns in the rocks, and their only companions the wild birds that

scream over their heads, and the cattle which their time is employed in tending.

The easiest entrance to this secluded glen, is by the narrow opening through which the overflowing of the pool discharges itself. The name is derived from the circumstance of a horse having fallen down its steep rocky side in winter. The effect of the horn or bugle in this glen is even more extraordinary than in the Punch Bowl, the buz or hum being louder and more tremulous.

From the separating ridge between *Gleanna Capull* and the Punch Bowl, other pools or loughs are discovered ; one, Lough Na-maragh-narig, in a very elevated situation, and Lough Kittane, about two miles in length and one in breadth, in the Glan Flesk mountain. The view towards Glan Flesk, Filadavne, the Paps, &c. is waste and dreary : that part, usually called O'Donohoe's country, is particularly desert, wild, and desolate. And although at a remote period it was the lordly demesne of a petty prince, as O'Donohoe's castle, still raising its ruined tower in the centre of this barren waste, sufficiently indicates, yet it is now almost ungrateful to the eye to rest upon.

The descent of Mangerton is more readily accomplished on foot than on horseback, and is equally easy, pleasant, and interesting, as the

ascent : on the way visitors are generally met by a few children, with bowls of goat's whey in their hands ; and although they do not request the stranger to notice them, they expect he will taste uninvited : these are the least troublesome, the easiest satisfied, and, after the fatigue of climbing the mountain, the most welcome intruders met with at Killarney.

The horses are generally led, by one of the many attendants the tourist is compelled to employ, to a convenient place of rendezvous, from whence the ride to Killarney, by Cloghereen, is extremely agreeable and sheltered. Between Killarney and Mucruss, on the opposite side of the road, is a small ruined chapel, on the very summit of a rath, from whence an extensive and distinct view of the Lower Lake might be taken, but it does not differ much from that seen from the top of Drumarouk hill.

AGHADOE.

The road north of Killarney leads to the ruined church and tower of Aghadoe, about two miles and a half distant. Within the deer park of Lord Kenmare, the entrance to which is on this road, is a very pleasing view, and one in which the whole detail of the landscape can be minutely and satis-

factorily gazed upon, from a green mound in his lordship's park, called "Kneckriar Hill." Proceeding towards Aghadoe, we leave Prospect Hall, the seat of G. Cronin, Esq., on the right: from the lawn of this demesne is a fine panoramic view of the Lower Lake, precisely the same as that from Aghadoe, except that the latter is more distant from the different objects. From hence the road is bleak, dreary, and uninteresting for some miles, particularly when the mountain view on the left happens to be intercepted by walls, trees, or hedge-rows. At the end of the second mile a narrow road leads to Aghadoe church, situated on the top of a long, low, green hill. The lane is impassable for carriages of any sort; but the visiter will not regret the trouble of walking, if the day be fine, and the weather clear, as at every step the view increases in extent, richness, and sublimity.

The church of Aghadoe is a venerable, ancient building, originally of but rude workmanship, measuring, probably, between eighty and ninety feet in length, and about thirty in breadth; the whole length is separated by a thick wall, in which traces of a door-way are discoverable. The chancel was lighted from the east by two long lancet loop-holes, but the whole is, at this day, in such a dilapidated condition, that but a very imperfect idea can be formed of what it originally

might have been. The door-way is a very masterly specimen of the excellence of the art of sculpture in those days ; six successive mouldings, of different patterns, chevron, or zig-zag, and others, ornament its architrave ; and though carved in an exceedingly soft species of stone, are all perfect and beautiful specimens of a master's hand.

The date of the foundation of this abbey has not yet been ascertained.

The present appearance of the ruin and cemetery is extremely disgusting, and the smell frequently offensive : skulls, bones, and coffin-lids, are scattered every where, in the same horrible manner as at Mucruss, Ardfert, and Lislaghtlin ; and although divested of the gloomy accompaniments of long dark aisle and shady yew, still appear chilling and terrific. The number interred here exceeds that at Mucruss, partly because this is considered a more ancient cemetery, and partly because it is free from charge for burial.

Near the church are the ruins of an old round castle, usually called the Pulpit, the interior diameter of which is twenty-five feet; its height, at present, is about thirty feet, nor does it appear to have been much more lofty. It evidently consisted of but two stories, of which the lower or basement was lighted by one window, the second by three. The ascent was by a staircase, con-

structed within the wall. Round castles are rather uncommon in Ireland ; there are two others, however, nearly of the same height and diameter as this of Aghadoe, existing, the one at Waterford, called "Reginald's Tower," the other in the county of Tipperary, called "Nenagh Round." Dolbadern Castle, in the vale of Llanberris, in North Wales, is extremely like this at Aghadoe, which must have been a place of defence, as appears from the fosse and mound encompassing it.

In the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, may be seen a plate of a stone in the walls of Aghadoe Cathedral, on which is cut an inscription in the Ogham character. This mysterious hieroglyphical letter, whose powers are now totally lost, was used by the ancient Irish or Indo-Scythians. The inscriptions are merely horizontal, or perpendicular lines, intersected at right angles by a number of parallel lines, or darts, of unequal lengths. The learned Mr. Pelham supplied General Vallancey with many instances of such inscriptions in the county of Kerry, which have been published in the sixth volume of the *Collectanea*.

As to the meaning or translations of these mystical writings, the antiquarian should conjecture with caution ; one instance from many may indicate the propriety of this advice. In the catalogue of inscribed stones, in the sixth vol. of the

Collectanea, is one mentioned as being found in the county of Kilkenny by Mr. Tighe, and said to bear an inscription in the Pelasgic letter, which in *Roman* characters would be BELLİ DI UOSE. This, after much learned disquisition, General Vallancey has sagaciously translated thus: “To Belus, God of Fire,” whereas, had it occurred to these learned gentlemen, who really were an ornament and benefit to their country, to turn the inscription upside down, they would have found in plain English, the following name and date; “E. CONID, 1731,” it having since been found to be the fact, that it was cut by a stone-mason of that name, who lived in the neighbourhood.

One subject yet remains to be spoken of, before we quit the antiquities of Aghadoe, viz. the Round Tower, within a few yards of the church. The remains of this building are rather insignificant, not exceeding twenty feet in height, and completely filled with rubbish; it was built of brown stone, trimmed on the exterior surface.

DUNLOE.

Close to Aghadoe the improvements of Lord Headley commence. The extensive plantations and other improvements connected with the handsome residence lately erected by his lordship, have added much to the appearance of this part of

the country. Before you reach the river Laune, is the residence of Mr. James O'Connell, and beyond the bridge the Castle of Dunloe appears raising its head amongst the forest trees, and having its gloomy outline relieved on the surface of the still gloomier mountains behind. This castle, the residence of Major Mahony, is an ancient hold, modernised in a comfortable manner. This castle was frequently the retreat of the Kerry chieftains in the wars, during the reign of Elizabeth, and under the Commonwealth government. Near to this is Grinagh, the seat of John O'Connell, Esq. commanding fine views of the lake; and in the immediate neighbourhood is the seat of the Hon. Mr. Mullins.

A mountain road leads from Dunloe into a defile in the mountains between Tomies and M'Gillicuddy's Reeks, called the Gap of Dunloe. The hill on one side of the entrance is called the Holly mountain, that on the other, the Bull mountain, but both are mere shoulders or projections of the larger hills. The entrance to the gap is very narrow, and the mountains quite perpendicular on either side. In a little wild romantic glen, a small distance from the entrance, is a small lake, whose waters assume a particularly dark hue, from the reflexion of the enormous mountain which hangs so immediately over it. On penetrating into the defile, our admiration of the wild scenery is gradually exchang-

ed for a feeling of awe and an impression of fear, until a pass is reached, so narrow that there is space merely for the scanty road and the little dark, gloomy, lake beside it; the hills on either side ascend in steep, perpendicular, precipitous crags; masses of enormous bulk lie tossed about in all the terrific sublimity of chaos, and instances have been known of persons, who, when they have arrived at this spot, were so paralysed with terror, that no earthly inducement could persuade them to advance, dreading that the mountain might fall and overwhelm them. Two small bridges are thrown across the stream which runs through the defile, in the narrowest parts of the channel; yet, from the simplicity of their structure, these do not interrupt the character of the scenery. In one particular part of the pass, the road runs along the margin of a black pool, and is so unprotected, as to inspire the equestrian traveller with fears, that, should his horse trip, he might be precipitated into the lake. But a scene of this description defies the address of the most expert tourist, and the pencil of the ablest master; it must be seen to be understood. Those who have visited the passes of Borrowdale, in Cumberland, may form a faint idea of the chilling, dreary grandeur of Dunloe; but the pass of Llanberris, in North Wales, bears a still greater resemblance, and he who has seen the Gap of Dunloe, will not

be overawed by the sublimity of Llanberris, nor will the deep rooted image of Dunloe be eradicated by the combined beauty and grandeur of Borrowdale.

From the entrance of the Gap to the farther end, opening into the vale of Comme Duff, thence to Gheramine, the seat of Lord Brandon, is about four miles ; the road from the outlet of the Gap to his lordship's cottage is in a rude, unfinished state, but improvements are daily making. Here a long-extended valley is opened to the view ; at the western extremity of which is a very considerable lough, called the Red Trout Lake. Nearly opposite the termination of the Gap is a beautiful waterfall, of considerable height, and always plentifully supplied ; the waters of this fall flow into a succession of small lakes, occupying the whole length of the valley. In some are small islands bearing shrubs upon their surface, and others are decorated with water lilies. A visit to this valley would occupy only one day, and would richly compensate the visiter. The overflow of the three lakes of Comme Duff discharges itself into the upper lake at Cariguline.

ASCENT OF CARRAN TUAL.*

The youthful traveller seldom quits the scene of inquiry without ascending the highest mountain and penetrating the deepest glen. In all mountainous districts there is always one peak famed for its extraordinary elevation and difficulty of access. In the vicinity of Lough Lein, Carràn Tuàl is the cloud-capped summit, marked out as the highest. Mangerton was formerly considered higher, but the late measurements of Mr. Nimmo have shown Carràn Tuàl to be three thousand, four hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea, while Mangerton is only two thousand, five hundred and fifty.

Having taken horse at Killarney, pursue the Aghadoe road, and so pass over the Laune bridge, by Dunloe gate; then, turning to the right, at the distance of a mile, is a little village, at the very foot of the Reeks. Here a guide, who understands the shortest routes up the hill, and is, consequently, better qualified than any person from Killarney, may be had for a trifling sum. Being properly equipped for an arduous and laborious pedestrian excursion, direct your course towards

* *i. e.* “The inverted reaping hook,” which the outline of the summit strongly resembles.

the mountain, either leaving your horses at the guide's cottage until you return, or, which is a much more advisable plan, sending them back to Killarney, having previously directed a boat to meet you, at Lord Brandon's boat-house, at the extremity of the Upper Lake.

The mountain bridle-road leads from the village, over a low range of hills, to Mr. Blennerhasset's shooting lodge, on the banks of the river Giddah, a considerable mountain torrent, flowing into the Laune. On Lishbaun mountain is the first view of Dingle bay; and, crossing the Giddah river, and passing a gradually sloping vale of moss and rock, (very fatiguing to the pedestrian whose feet are not protected by very strong shoes,) the *Hag's Glen* is entered. To the right a lofty green mountain, called Konnock à Brianhn, *i. e.* the hill of the sheep-raddle, darkens the valley, and opposite is the beetling brow of the lower reeks, perfectly inaccessible to all but the wild birds which nestle in their fronts.

The Hag's Tooth is a small conical projection from the mountain, resembling the flying buttress of some mouldering edifice. Around and above are seen small black lakes, whose tints are borrowed from the impending crags, called the Devil's Lough and the Hag's Lough, &c. the latter having a small island in the centre. While

gazing on the ruinous prospect which surrounds on every side, except the path by which this sequestered excavation is entered, the visiter forgets for a moment the task to be accomplished; but the suggestion of the guide that the sun delays not his daily course, quickly recalls him to a sense of the voluntary labour he has undertaken. To the query of "which way?" the guide only raises his cudgel, and points to a cleft in the face of the mountain, formed by a rill that occasionally forces its way down in rainy weather. A feeling of vanity, natural to pedestrians, prevents any observation upon the manifest difficulty and even danger of the ascent, and the attack is generally begun in silence and determination. For about a quarter of a mile the path continues up the steep, through rocks, stones, long grass, moss, and shingle; whenever a steady footing is obtained for a moment, you are induced to turn and enjoy the scenery; but from the deep retreat in which the pathway is embosomed, the view is greatly contracted, and altogether interrupted towards the west. This steep pass once overcome, the difficulties vanish, but are succeeded by ideas of danger. The way to the highest peak lies along the summit of a ridge, something like the red ridge on Snowdon, the top of which is narrow, convex, and covered with grass, so short and slippery that it can hardly be walked over in dry

weather, unless in stocking feet. The tops of the reeks are composed of a species of shingle, which, after heavy falls of snow, loosens and unbinds, and glides down the mountain's breast in the thaw; for this reason naturalists say the height of the reeks may have been sensibly diminished in the lapse of time. The principal stone to be found upon the reeks is sand-stone, and the plants are the same as those on Mangerton, London-pride growing in great abundance.

The view from the top is most commanding towards the west. From hence are visible Dingle and Castlemain bays, the Tralee mountain, &c.; to the south, Bantry bay, and the indented coast of Kerry.

The remaining reeks appear like so many inclined planes, whose angles of inclination are all equal, so that they appear to lie in parallel strata. On the tops of several are small loughs, like those on Mangerton and the high mountains in the range.

The view to the south-west presents a mountainous scene of the boldest description, the Glencar and M'Gillicuddy's mountains, with an endless succession of immeasurably extended wilds.

The descent into the valley of Comme Duff is tedious, but not difficult; the inclination is rather too precipitate to permit comfortable walking, and

this renders it extremely fatiguing. Having reached the valley, there is a rugged, stony path, winding along through little deserted hamlets and barren wastes, which, after pursuing it for about four miles, brings you to the destined place of rendezvous.

CARRAGH LAKES.

We shall now direct the attention of the tourist to the Lakes of Carragh, situate within 13 miles of Killarney, and approachable by an excellent and interesting road. The Lakes are two, the upper and lower. Taking boat at any of the cottages on the Lower Lake, the visiter should row for an island known as the Castle, from which he will have the gratification of beholding M'Gillicuddy's Reeks, and the Glencar mountains in decidedly their finest point of view; he should then proceed along the eastern shore to Mackanagh island, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Now commences the channel to the Upper Lake. The most prominent feature in its scenery is a bold crag called the Eagle's Nest, still more precipitous than its grand and beautiful namesake at Killarney. The contrast between the wild sterility of this and the bright verdure of



the wooded and undulating lands—the green foreground relieved by the deep blue of the surrounding hills, in consequence of whose varying attitudes the waters of the lake are seen in every variety of light and shade—all these present at once a scene of fascinating beauty, a magical combination of the sublime and soft which, never failing to draw forth the warmest admiration when first beheld, ensure the mountain lakes a lasting place among the most pleasing recollections of the intelligent tourist. At the upper end the lake is supplied by the Black Stones river, which being navigable for about a mile, leads into the midst of the finest mountain scenery in Kerry. The mountains rise around on every side, their countless tops most generally fantastically wreathed in mist, and stretching away as far as the eye can reach, summit over summit, until terminated in the distance by the lofty peak Athur, towering over all—the lonely sentinel of the enchanting scene. Those who are disposed to complete their tour by visiting a spot at once so wild and singularly beautiful, will find accommodation at the small inn of Glanbegh about two miles distant from the lakes, which is kept by Coates, an Englishman; from which place there is also a remarkably interesting drive by

Lord Headley's plantations under and along the base of the steep Druryhill.

The road commands a delightful view of the noble bay of Castlemain and the Dingle mountains, altogether, probably one of the most interesting portions of all the sea coast scenery of Ireland.

Those who join a taste for angling to the admiration of natural beauty, will perhaps consider the fact of its being full of trout and salmon an additional inducement to visit Carragh Lakes.

DIRECTIONS FOR TOURISTS.

The tourist who has time to spare, and whose feelings are alive to the beauties and sublimities of nature, will find ample employment at Killarney, even under the utmost economy of time, for at least six days. Those who are limited as to time may visit the more remarkable places and obtain a pretty correct idea of the Lakes and adjacent mountains in three days; but in not less than two days, with the utmost activity, can a correct knowledge even of the outlines of the general scenery be obtained.

To see Killarney we do not think it necessary to climb to the summit of Mangerton, or any of the other higher mountain ranges; for unless the

day is fine, and the sky clear, and no scientific wish to be gratified apart from the mere views to be obtained, the tourist will be but poorly compensated for his time and trouble. Besides, the Lakes and surrounding shores, under the most favourable circumstances, are not seen to advantage from such a height—they appear as mere specks in the immensity of space. The relative position of the different mountains and seabays, in short the topography of the surrounding country is, however, fully disclosed; and in this respect the views will amply gratify every admirer of natural scenery. We would strongly recommend the tourist on reaching Killarney, to make himself acquainted with the general outlines of the country he means to perambulate, and not to trust himself wholly to the whims of the waiter, or the local prejudices of the guide. With this view we shall endeavour chiefly to point out what we consider the best routes, according as the tourist may be limited or not in time; but previous to this we beg to make a few remarks on the general character of the scenery, which may help future arrangements.

The geography of the mountains, &c. which constitute the more remarkable features around Killarney, and which is rendered so difficult of comprehension by the confusion of names given

to the different peaks and projections may be thus simplified :—

Standing on Knuckriar hill in the west demesne, or on any of the more elevated grounds over the town, a chain of mountains of about forty miles in length will be seen stretching from Mill-street past Killarney, towards the mouth of Dingle Bay.

Beginning on the east with those more immediately connected with our present object, is Crohanne, a conical mountain, separated from Mangerton by a narrow glen; secondly, Mangerton, presenting an immense outline, and its northern sides broken by several crater-like hollows, the more remarkable of which are the Devil's Punch Bowl, and the Glen of the Horse; thirdly, Turk, a conical detached mountain, separated from Mangerton by the valley in which the old road to Kenmare runs, and from the Purple mountain by the flat tract of land through which the river connecting the upper with the lower lakes flows; fourthly, the Purple Range, which lengthways stretches along and forms the southern boundaries of the Lower Lakes, including, on this side, the lofty peaks of Glena and Tommies. In its breadth it occupies the space between the Upper and Lower Lakes, and the sides which bound the Upper Lake on the north are called the Long Range. This range is separated from Mac Gilli-cuddy's Reeks by the Gap of Dunloe; fifthly,

Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks, which blend with the distant mountains running westward to Dingle Bay.

The Lower Lake, sometimes called Lough Lane, has been calculated to occupy an area of five thousand statute acres; the middle, called Turk Lake, one thousand, and the Upper, one thousand two hundred. The river course connecting the Upper and Lower Lake, from Dinas island, is about two and a quarter Irish miles. The principal supplies of the Upper Lake are the streams from the cascades of Comme Duff, Derry-cunehy, and Esknamucky. Those of the Lower Lakes are the streams from Turk Cascade, and O'Sullivan's, and the rivers Flesh and Denagh. The great outlet called the river Lane is at the northern end of the Lake near Grinagh, the seat of Mr. James O'Connell.

NO. I. ONE DAY'S TOUR.

To see Killarney in a general way, and the Gap of Dunloe.

Supposing the tourist to have reached Killarney either by the Limerick or Cork roads, and means to proceed to Glengariff by Kenmare, let him make arrangements the preceding evening to have a guide and pony ready in the morning

for Dunloe, and a boat to be in waiting for him at the head of the Upper Lake. Send some refreshment in the boat, and should the awakening of the echoes be an object, a bugleman may be selected as the guide. Arrange also to have a person to take back the pony from the valley of Comme Duff.

For particulars of the road, and the lakes, &c. we refer the tourist to what has been stated under the heads of Aghadoe, Dunloe, the Upper, Middle, and Lower Lakes, &c. In addition, we have only to direct his attention to Lord Headley's lodge near Aghadoe, and to recommend him not to visit the falls of Derrycunehy and Turk in his progress down the lakes, as they can be seen much more advantageously on his way to Kenmare, besides his time will not admit of these divergencies, as it will take four hours at least between Killarney and the valley of Comme Duff; and the remainder of the day will be required for the lakes. We may add that a carriage can travel half way through the Gap of Dunloe. On his way to Kenmare the following morning, the tourist can visit Mucruss, Turk waterfall, Drumruark hill, and Derricunehy fall, all in their order as detailed in pages 41 and 42.

In the event of approaching Killarney by the Kenmare road, and afterwards to proceed either to Valentia, Tralee, Limerick or Cork, the tourist

will of course reverse the above arrangement, and avail himself of the various interesting points noted above as he proceeds.

NO. II. TWO DAYS' TOUR.

Should the arrival be by the Limerick or Cork roads, the first day to be employed as directed under No. I. The second day to the ascent of Mangerton, and in surveying more leisurely the Falls of Derrycunehy and Turk; the Abbey and grounds of Mucruss.

NO. III. THREE DAYS' TOUR.

The first day we would recommend to be wholly devoted to the Lower and Middle Lakes, and islands. The second day to the Gap of Dunloe, and the Upper Lake, dining either on Dinas, Glenà, or Inisfallen. The third to the ascent of Mangerton, and all the scenery connected with the Kenmare road. All these particulars are detailed at length under the references noted in No. I.

NO. IV. FOUR DAYS' TOUR.

The first three days as in No. 3. On the fourth we would recommend the tourist to visit the lakes of Carragh, as detailed under that head.

There is still the ascent of Carran Tual, which will occupy another day, and those who have leisure will find ample employment for at least two days more in visiting the minor parts composing the general scenery we have merely glanced over, in our plans of route. In conclusion, we again beg the tourist in the first instance, to make himself acquainted with the general outlines of Killarney and its environs; this he can readily do, by reference to his map, and a few observations made from the various higher grounds every where around, which will greatly simplify his arrangements and free him from the confusion arising from the conflicting and marvellous stories of waiters, ostlers, fiddlers, buglemen, boatmen, and guides.

LIST OF THE ISLANDS IN THE DIFFERENT LAKES.

LOWER LAKE.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Ross Island | Alexander's Rock |
| O'Donohoe's Prison | Friar's Island |
| Cherry Island | Tom Cole's Rock |
| Inisfallen Island | Currigahocca Rock |
| Mouse Island | Oak Island |
| Heron Island | Gunnet Rock |
| Lamb Island | Gun Rock |
| Rabbit Island | Darby's Garden |
| Rough Island | Burnt Island |
| Yew Island | Brickeen Island |
| Cow Island | Dinis Island |
| Jackdaw Island | Miss Plummer's Island |
| Osprey Island | The Three Friends |
| Drinking Horse | Sugar Island |
| Pigeon Island | Coarse Island |
| Crow Island | Ash Island |
| O'Donohoe's Table | |

TURK LAKE.

There is but one, the Devil's Island.

UPPER LAKE.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Rosburkie, or Oak Island | M'Carthy's Island |
| Arbutus Island | Ronan's Island |
| Eagle's Island | Duck Island |
| Knight of Kerry's Island | Stag Island, &c. &c. |

Cascades in the neighbourhood of the lakes are—O'Sullivan's, Comme Duff Falls, Filadaune, Turk, Esknamucky, Derrycunehy.

Heights of the Mountains in the vicinity of Lough Lein, and of the Chain extending from Mangerton to Mill-street.—From the Survey of Mr. Nimmo.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Carran Tual (the highest of the Reeks) | 3410 feet |
| Mangerton | 2550 |
| Purple Mountain | 2280 |
| Slieve Meesh | 2200 |
| Tomies | 2150 |
| Glena | 2090 |
| Turk | 1900 |
| Lake above the level of the sea | 50 |
| Dunloe Heads (these are Bull and Holly Mountains) | 1100 |

CHAIN FROM MANGERTON TO MILL-STREET.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Crohaune Mountain (over Filadaune) | 2175 |
| Paps (higher of the two) | 2280 |
| Cahirbarna | 2000 |
| Gortaveby | 1500 |
| Knock Claragh (near Mill-street) | 1385 |

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